The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873. NUMBER 331.

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FINE CLOTHING AT COST.

WE HAVE STILL LEFT

A Fine Assortment

OF

Blue Flannel and White Duck Suits, Alpaca and Mohair Sacks and Dusters White Marseilles and Duck Vests, Boys' and Children's Linen Suits,

Which we offer at actual cost previous to removal, Aug. 1.

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We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canadas, and publish the names of those who don't pay for the benefit of those who credit. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 148 Madison-st., Chicago.

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OLIVER H. COLE,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUGUST MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic Monthly.

CONTENTS:

The Art of Being President, by James Parton; Without Reward, by D. H. R. Goodale; Honest John Vane (Part II), by J. W. DeForest; On an Intaglio Head of Minerva, a Poem, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; Gunnar: A Norse Romance, by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; The Summer's Journey of a Naturalist (Part II), by N. S. Shaler; Question, a Poem, by Louise Chandler Moulton; Roman Rides, by H. James, Jr.; A Glimpse of Contemporary Art in Europe, by W. J. Hoppin; The Fountain of Youth, a Poem, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Modern Diabolism, by Henry James; The Social Experiment at New Harmony, by Robert Dale Owen; The Pimpernel, a Poem, by Celia Thaxter; and other Papers, besides the Editorial Departments of Literature, Art, Music, and Politics.

Our Young Folks.

CONTENTS:

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FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

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LEGAL.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Marcellus B. Smith, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed executors of the last will and testament of Marcellus B. Smith, late of the County of McHenry and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby give notice that they will appear before the County Court of McHenry County, at the Court House, in Woodstock, at the July Term, on the third Monday in July next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 9th day of May, A. D. 1873.

JULIA B. SMITH, L. H. SMITH, Executors.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination:

CLASS NO. 175, FOR JULY 16, 1873.
[illegible]
CLASS NO. 176, FOR JULY 16, 1873.
[illegible]

Sealed Bids secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 4 and 7, 151 South Clark-st.; Branch Offices, 48 Sedgwick-st., 112 South Canal-st., 476 [illegible]

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PRINTING.

WHY

Was It Lugged Away?

"Must Chicago be Snubbed by Her Own Citizens?" —*Times, July 15.*

"The Report of the Relief & Aid Society has gone to Boston,"

Simply because the Committee did not consult the unquestioned ability, artistic superiority, and moderate prices of

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158 & 160 CLARK-ST.

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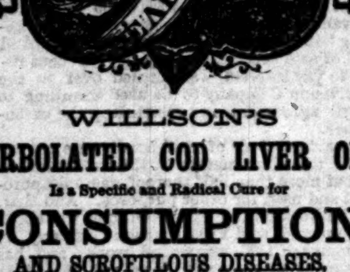

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CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

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For sale by all Druggists.

Western Agents: HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING!

OF

R. KLEEMANN'S

Restaurant and Billiard Hall,

N. W. Corner Madison and State-sts.

(Late Grand Central Hotel; before the fire, Kleemann's Mammoth Billiard Hall).

Begs leave to announce to his patrons, friends, and the public in general, that his new, spacious, and elegant Hall will be thrown open for business on

SATURDAY, JULY 19, AT 10 A. M.,

On which occasion a most splendid Lunch will be served to my guests.

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ESTABLISHED 1854.

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FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

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Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.

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Blast furnace or mill cinders for sale in lots of one cubic yard and upwards. Apply at works of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., foot of Waubansia-av., North Branch, or 17 Metropolitan Block.

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AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician, 88 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

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ANDERSON'S STEAM LAUNDRY,

State-st. and Eldridge-court.

Branch Offices, { Anderson's, 145 East Madison-st. Burke & Kehoe, 76 West Madison-st.

Special attention given to family washing. Goods called for and delivered promptly.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all parties not to give anybody any goods on my credit, as I will settle no such bills.

J. B. HAYDON.

POLITICAL.

Minnesota State Republican Convention Yesterday.

C. K. Davis Nominated for Governor—The Salary-Grab Denounced.

Other Political Intelligence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—On the fourth formal ballot Cushman K. Davis was nominated for Governor by 5 majority over Washburn. On the first ballot Washburn had 114; Davis, 77; Austin, 77; Armstrong, 33. The latter withdrew on the second ballot. Austin run out to nothing on the last ballot.

The Convention adjourned to 8 p. m.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, with a large attendance, 308 delegates being present. The contest was mainly on the Governorship, the principal candidates being Horace Austin, the present Governor; W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, member of the celebrated Washburn family; Cushman K. Davis, of this city, and Thomas Armstrong, of the southern portion of the State. The contest was very animated. Finally, Austin virtually withdrew, and Armstrong's forces concentrated on Davis, defeating Washburn. The vote on the fourth and final ballot stood: Davis, 155; Washburn, 150. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and the nomination on the motion of Washburn's friends was made unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned to evening, and is now in session. Resolutions were adopted favoring cheap transportation, according to the capital invested in railroads, the right of reasonable remuneration, but opposing unjust discriminations and all arbitrary and improper use of the growing power of railroads and other corporations.

The fourth resolution says:

No rights should be vested in railroad corporations beyond the control of future Legislatures.

The fifth heartily applauds the active measures of Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption; demands pure official conduct and punishment of unfaithful public men.

The sixth condemns without reserve the salary and back-pay grab, and demands the prompt repeal of the law authorizing it.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., July 16.—The Saratoga Convention was slimly attended. The project of nominating a ticket was abandoned. A convention is to be held on the 1st of September to nominate a county ticket.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—The Liberal Republican Executive Committee to-day passed a resolution, as the sense of the Committee, that the Liberal Republicans attend en masse the meeting on July 30 at Columbus, and enter into any new movement promising reform.

SANTA FE, July 16.—The Republican Convention yesterday nominated the Hon. S. B. Elkins, a leading lawyer of the Territory, as a delegate to Congress.

JACKSON, Miss., July 16.—The Republican Executive Committee has called a convention to meet here on August 27 to nominate a ticket for State officers. Senator Ames and Governor Powers, the present incumbents, are the most prominent candidates for Governor.

THE CHOLERA.

Progress of the Cholera—Its Appearance in Southern Illinois and Indiana—The Situation in the South.

CAIRO, Ill., July 16.—The cholera is reported to be very bad in the northern part of this (Alexander) county, and about forty-five miles from this city it is said that from the 10th to the 13th inst. there had been thirty cases, twenty proving fatal. The neighborhood is said to be almost without an inhabitant, every one having gone to the hills. The crops have been left to take care of themselves. In this city there is not a case of cholera, and the health generally is remarkably good.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—A special to the *Sentinel* from Mt. Vernon, Ind., says the cholera is raging fearfully at that place. Commencing on Thursday last, there have been about thirty deaths. Business is almost suspended.

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—Not a single death from cholera was reported to-day.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 16.—Contrary to the opinions of physicians last night, six new cases of cholera appeared in the Penitentiary to-day. Two convicts, J. K. Thompson and a man named "Useless," died to-day after a few hours' sickness.

[*By Mail.*]

Memphis (July 14) Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The sporadic has spent its force here, as well as throughout the western part of this State, and is rapidly disappearing in Arkansas.

From the St. Louis Mortuary Report for the week ending July 12.

Cholera morbus, 67; diarrhea, 7; dysentery, 2; summer complaint, 33.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 15.

We were informed Monday evening that two cases had occurred in Cleveland, and in order to get the facts our reporter called upon Dr. W. J. Scott, one of our oldest physicians, who was treating the patients. He expressed the undoubted conviction that both were cases of Asiatic cholera.

The first case is that of a middle-aged man named Gabriel, an Englishman, living on an alley between Garden street and Scovill avenue. He was taken last Friday night with severe cramp and other symptoms of cholera. He was better on Saturday, but on Sunday grew worse, and on Monday the "collapse" came. In the evening he manifested all the symptoms of the last stages of the disease, and it was believed he could not live through the night.

The other case is that of a colored man named Daniel Tyler, of No. 37 Laurel street, who was in the employ of the Akron Sewer Pipe Company, near Centre street bridge. He felt unwell Sunday evening, but went to work on Monday, as usual. In a short time he was violently seized with cramp, and had to be taken home in a wagon. He was considerably better Monday evening, and it was thought the prospect was favorable for his recovery.

NEW YORK.

Judicial Salaries—Carl Vogt Not to be Surrendered—Pacific Mail—Yellow Fever—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 16.—It is reported that the Grand Jury has indicted Messrs. Hecksher and Grau, Wall street brokers, who fought a duel recently at Rouse's Point, as well as their seconds.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a story about the detection by the Custom-House authorities of frauds on the revenue amounting to $500,000, a large importing firm being the culprit. No names are given. It is said that this will be made a test case.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, July 16.—E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel, has addressed a letter to Comptroller Green, in which he gives the opinion that the section of the charter providing for an increase of salaries is unconstitutional, but that it is due to the judiciary of the city that they receive their hard-earned salaries at the rate fixed by law, without being compelled to submit to delay and annoyance of litigating the matter in the courts.

The counsel for Carl Vogt says that he has received a telegram from Washington that the Government has declined to issue a warrant for the extradition of Carl Vogt, and has ordered, or will order, his discharge.

The trial of ex-Chief of Police McWilliams and ex-Detective Doyle, of Jersey City, on the charge of being concerned in an attempted robbery of the First National Bank, is proceeding in Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court.

Sheridan Shook has been confirmed by the Supervisors as Superintendent of Armories. The Supervisors approved the bills in Tweed and Stokes' cases, including $10,000 to George T. Curtis, and $7,500 to John K. Porter in the former.

The Aldermen again refused to confirm the nominations for Police Justices.

Father Clarence Walworth and Miss Ellen Walworth sailed, per the Caledonia, for Glasgow.

Howard Potter and family were passengers in the Scotia for Liverpool.

The committee appointed by the Governor to investigate the claim of ex-Sheriff O'Brien against the City have decided to dismiss them.

In connection with the meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, yesterday, it is said that the Ocean Queen and the Rising Star will probably be withdrawn next winter, as unfit for service, and to place an entire fleet of eight boats in running order the Company will require $2,000,000. It is further asserted that vessels for an opposition line are building in England, and already an advertisement has been published in Hong Kong, China, that a German line will commence running in July. The Secretary of the Pacific Mail Company says that it is essential that the Company should have its new vessels as rapidly as possible, as with new, fast-sailing vessels freight contracts could be made in advance at low rates, and the larger part of the business secured.

President Grant has arrived to attend the meeting to-day of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational fund.

Two fatal cases of yellow fever occurred on the steamer City of Merida, one being the engineer, the other the steward, and they were buried in the quarantine grounds. Several passengers are in the Quarantine Hospital.

The Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund met this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There were present: Gen. Grant; the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Mass.; ex-Gov. Clifford, of Mass.; Secretary Fish; the Hon. William M. Evarts; ex-Gov. Aikin, of South Carolina; ex-Gov. Graham, of North Carolina; the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia; Mr. Peabody Russell, of England; C. McAllister, of Philadelphia; G. W. Eaton, of Baltimore, etc. The Chairman, Mr. Winthrop, made an address eulogistic of the late Bishop McIlvaine, who was a member of the Board. The fund, it was reported, now amounted to $228,000, of which $150,000 is to be added to the principal.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OVERCROWDING A STEAMER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The justice of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury to-day in declining to interfere in a matter of a steam vessel which was fined $500 for alleged violation of law, will not be questioned by the public when it is known that the vessel was seized on the Fourth of July, and this penalty was exacted because the steamer carried about 500 passengers on an excursion, although her permit limited the number of persons that should be carried to 250.

HOWARD'S CASE.

New developments are being made almost daily tending to show the unscrupulousness and systematic bad management of Gen. Howard in his conduct as President of the University bearing his name. The latest report, which comes from good authority, is that $5,500 were allowed by the authorities of the concern for the erection of a certain building, and when it was finished he (Howard), it is alleged, had the builder sign a receipt for the amount, but induced him to take $4,600 and square the matter.

OFFICIAL STAMPS IGNORED.

The attention of the Post-Office Department having been called to the fact that several Postmasters, among them the Postmaster at Boston, have refused to send through the mails letters that were addressed by the officers of the Treasury Department to private persons and firms on official business, the postage upon which was paid with the official stamps, of that department, an order was issued to-day instructing Postmasters to forward all such letters to the persons addressed, instead of remitting them to the writers. For the misuse of stamps each department will have to look out for itself. The Post-Office Department sends the stamps to the other departments, but is in no manner responsible for their misuse.

A NOVEL SUIT.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing is plaintiff in a novel suit before one of the local courts here against one Kelly, who, it is set forth, did wrongfully keep a dog which was used and accustomed to bark continually by day and night, and that, on Saturday last, the defendant did then and there allow the dog to bark incessantly from early in the day through the whole day and night following, and did thereby hinder and prevent the plaintiff from studying and transacting his lawful business by day, and deprived him of his sleep during the night so as injuriously to affect his health and the peaceful use of his property. The second count alleges the keeping of the same dog, and that said dog was a dangerous one. On the first count $1,000 and on the second count $3,000 damages are claimed.

SUPPLY OF POSTAL CARDS.

Advices from Springfield, received here to-day, indicate a decided improvement in the production of postal cards, although it is said the contractors have not come fully up to their repeated promises. Two Hoe presses are running day and night, and printing from 800,000 to 1,000,000 cards daily. The manufacturers are furnishing a better quality of board than any heretofore used, and the Post-Office Department seems to have reason to hope that the contractors will catch up with the orders in a few weeks.

POSTAL DECISION.

A question having been raised in regard to the matter, the Comptroller of the Currency decides that postage on official communications to his office by National Banks must be paid by the latter institutions. In other words, official stamps will not be furnished the banks.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The War Department has issued an order that supplies, stores, or property of any kind, procured out of the army appropriations, shall not be transferred in any way or under any circumstances for use of the Indians, except under authority obtained by the Secretary of War, and that any officer violating this order shall be charged with the money value of the supplies, stores, or property transferred, and be otherwise held accountable, according to circumstances.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS IN BOND.

The railroad companies over whose roads goods from abroad in transit through the United States to Canada are carried, will be required hereafter to give bond according to the customs regulations, special agents of the Treasury having discovered such goods being tampered with while in transit; also, that railways along the line have been bonding for roads over which they have no control. The numerous frauds committed render this action of the Department absolutely necessary.

BONDS CALLED—THE SYNDICATE.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call for $25,000,000 of 5-20 bonds about Aug. 1. There is no doubt now but that the syndicate will complete their contract for $300,000,000 5 per cents by the 1st of December.

DIVORCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Brigham Young's Seventeenth Wife Leaves Him, and Is About to Seek a Legal Separation.

SALT LAKE, July 16.—The great sensation here to-day was the announcement by the *Journal* that Ann Eliza Webb Young, seventeenth wife of Brigham Young, had forever left him, carrying off a lot of furniture and personal effects. Brigham will endeavor to replevin the goods. Mrs. Young is at the Walker House, and three leading lawyers are about to institute a suit for divorce and alimony in a large sum. Great revelations are expected concerning the inner domestic life of the Prophet. Mrs. Young is enjoying the sympathy of the Gentile ladies, and the polygamous Mormons are a good deal disturbed.

Fall Through a Hatchway.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—At noon to-day, a boy named William Canovan, 12 years of age, employed by the Goodrich Transportation Company, fell through the hatches of the store of A. J. W. Pierce, a distance of 45 feet, and landed flat on his back. The surgeon called in found no bones broken, and there is a chance of the lad's recovering.

Indictments Found.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court to-day presented some seven or eight indictments against parties engaged in a disturbance, attending an attack on the procession of Ashbury Methodist colored Sunday-School on Tuesday evening of last week.

Insurance Suits.

DESMOINES, Ia., July 16.—About fifty suits have been commenced in the United States Circuit Court here by C. W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, of Chicago, against the stockholders.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Decision in Favor of Charles A. Dana in the Washington Libel Suit.

The Washington Police Court Declared Incompetent to Try the Case.

An Interesting After-Talk Between Judge Blatchford and Plaintiff's Counsel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The argument in the case of Charles A. Dana, accused of libel against Alexander R. Shepherd, of Washington, on motion for a warrant for his removal to that city for trial, came up before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Court-room was crowded, and the greatest interest was manifested. Mr. Dana and Mr. Shepherd were both present. The former was represented by ex-Judge Shipman and Mr. W. O. Bartlett, while the latter had as counsel District-Attorney Bliss and Assistant District-Attorney Harrington, and Judge Fisher, of Washington. Mr. Bliss, on making his motion, argued that the Washington Police Court has original jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor, of which character, according to the Maryland act of 1869, libel is in the District of Columbia. He cited a large number of authorities in support of his position. Mr. Bartlett, in reply, contended that the libel, if any, was committed in this State, and should be tried here; that the Constitution required trial by jury; that the Judiciary act provided for the arrest of offenders and their trial, not before the Police Court of the City of Washington, but before courts provided for in that act, and that there could be no affidavit in the case without perjury. It was not an information, which could be obtained in the Court of Queen's Bench. So far as the composition of this alleged libel was concerned, Mr. Dana was ignorant of it, and would not have permitted it to be printed had he been in the city. It would be well, he said, to look at the consequences. If in this case this little Police Court could stretch out its hand to arrest one editor for libel on a public officer, it could stretch it out to every city and village in the country. Congressmen might thus suppress all criticism on their actions, the District of Columbia would be filled with political prisoners, and when its prisons were overcrowded, the forts of the United States, as once before, would be called in to supplement the prisons. Mr. Bartlett, in conclusion, said that Judge Shipman had studied the subject, and had prepared an elaborate argument upon which the defense would depend.

Mr. Bliss had no objection, but Judge Shipman did not see the necessity of saying anything further. Mr. Bliss in that event had nothing to add. Judge Blatchford then decided that the Constitution rendered the jurisdiction of the Washington Police Court utterly void, and refused to grant Mr. Bliss' motion. The suddenness of the decision nearly took everybody's breath away, but in an instant loud applause broke forth from every part of the room unchecked by the Court.

Mr. Bliss sprang to his feet and began—"Will your Honor permit me?"

Judge Blatchford—Discussion is closed. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Bliss—I wish to cite authorities to show that your Honor has taken the wrong view of the case.

Judge Blatchford—I don't think there is any need. Here applause again burst forth, but this time his Honor rebuked it. Judge Blatchford continued that the Constitution of the United States expressly declares that all offenders shall be tried by jury, and there was no getting over that.

Mr. Bliss contended that the Supreme Court and courts of last resort in the United States held an exactly opposite opinion.

Judge Blatchford said that that could not be possible, as it would be an express violation of the Constitution. It would be impossible for him, unless he violated his oath of office, to say that a Washington Police Court has jurisdiction over this crime. Trial by jury was an insurmountable constitutional barrier. He had often felt what relief it would be if he were not obliged to try every petty offense against the United States by jury, but there was no help for it. The spirit of the Constitution entitled defendant to a jury trial at his first trial.

Mr. Bliss made another attempt to argue his point, but His Honor cut him short by saying that he was sorry the counsel for the defence had refused to fortify his views by the delivery of the speech he had prepared, but that no consideration, no study, no argument would make him arrive at any other conclusion.

Mr. Dana and his friends seemed delighted at the result, while Mr. Shepherd slunk away with a frown on his face. Judge Blatchford wished to discharge Mr. Dana at once, but Mr. Bliss objected; so a writ of habeas corpus was issued returnable immediately, and at half-past 3 Mr. Dana was set free.

FIRES.

Details of the Louisville Conflagration—Other Fires.

LOUISVILLE, July 16—1 a. m.—Four fires broke out last night within a space of two hours and a half. The first occurred about half-past 9 o'clock in the lumber-yard of Long & Bro., but did little damage. The second occurred in the candy manufactory of Conrad Euhler, on Market street, inflicting a loss of about $10,000, the insurance on which is not known. The next fire occurred on Third street, between Main and River, catching in J. E. Withers & Co.'s fine-cut tobacco establishment, and destroying that and the adjoining building, occupied by Herbert & Wright, as a mill-furnishing establishment. The loss of Withers & Co. is estimated at $8,000; insured in the Western and German, of this city, for $2,500 each. The loss of Herbert & Wright is about $5,000, with no insurance. The fourth fire occured in Bamberger & Bloom's block, on Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, and destroyed Vernon's grocery, Madame Buckley's fancy-goods store, and a vacant house in the block, and injured considerably Pargny's resturant and confectionery. Pargny's loss is estimated at $4,000. The building destroyed was very handsome and valuable.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—The *Times'* Louisville special says: "The fire last night was not so disastrous as was at first thought. The loss will not exceed $80,000, with about $75,000 insurance, as follows: Ætna, $14,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, $10,000; Commercial, of New York, $6,000; Central, of St. Louis, $5,000; Phœnix, $7,000, and the rest in local companies. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. Every engine in the city was at work when the last fire broke out, and, owing to the extent of the conflagration, and its proximity to the Public Library and other large buildings, great excitement prevailed."

[*By Mail.*]

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 15th.

LOUISVILLE, July 15—Midnight.—The city is in an uproar. The streets are full of negroes loaded with household goods, and with frightened citizens hurrying to and fro.

The air resounds with the alarm of fire-bells, and reddens with the light of burning buildings. It is almost impossible to obtain particulars. The excitement of the populace is unparalleled.

The first alarm was about 10 o'clock or a little later. It called the engines to some burning buildings on Main street, near Eighth street, below the Louisville Hotel.

The engines worked with all their energies upon it, but other alarms followed, calling the engines to a burning building on Market street, and then sounded another and another until before 12 o'clock from seven to ten alarms had been sounded. The fire on Market street had hardly been extinguished when an alarm sounded calling the engines to Fourth street, between Green and Walnut streets. The report was that the Public Library was on fire. It was afterward discovered and passed from mouth to mouth that it was the splendid house of Bomberger & Bloom, north of the Public Library. This went down, as also did Pargny's restaurant adjoining. Bang, bang, went the bells again, while this fire was raging here. This spread consternation wider; it convinced every one that the work was incendiarism, and that it must have been done by an organized gang with the view to destroy the city and rob the people while it was burning. It was feared the ringing of alarms never would stop. Engines came over from New Albany. Chief Engineer George Levy, telegraphed to Cincinnati and to Indianapolis for help, and received a response that help would be sent promptly. When the fire broke out the sky was overcast and a moderate breeze was blowing. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, when the alarms were multiplying with alarming rapidity, a high wind arose, and with it the general consternation, which led the Engineer, very properly, to dispatch for help.

LATER—2 a. m.—At this hour the fire is entirely under control. A heavy rain came to the aid of the Department and to the consolation of the alarmed citizens, who now feel out of danger if the villains who fired the city do not continue their devilish work. The police are on the alert, and citizens also. It will be sad for the incendiary that is caught.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 16.—A large two-story boarding-house, situated within thirty feet of the Studebaker carriage works, was nearly consumed by fire this morning. No insurance.

JEFFERSON, Texas, July 16.—A fire here last night consumed three brick buildings fronting on the levee, occupied by Russel, Rainey & Co., Gilham & Crew, and Malley & Aiken. The losses are estimated at $165,000. Insurance, $60,000. Incendiarism.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—An investigation was made at the Navy Department, to-day, into the cause of the fire yesterday. The evidence shows it was caused by spontaneous combustion of rags saturated with benzine, used by the laborers in cleaning up.

THE FARMERS.

Extent of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

An Aggregate Membership of About 350,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Owing to the rapid growth of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, the headquarters of the National Grange will soon be removed from Georgetown to Washington, where the Secretary's office will hereafter be located. Since the 1st inst. about 355 subordinate granges have been organized, making the total number of granges in operation to date over 4,700 with an aggregate membership of about 350,000. The order seems to be growing most rapidly in the States of Iowa,—which now has 1,750 Granges,—Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. In response to the requests from different States, several additional General Deputies have recently been sent out by the National Grange to organize subordinate Granges. There are at present State Granges in Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Meeting of the Northwestern Auxiliary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—The Northwestern Auxiliary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters met at the Newhall House, yesterday. The convention was large and interesting. One hundred and fifty delegates are in attendance. On opening, President Robert J. Smith, of Chicago, delivered an able address, congratulating the Association on its success, and recommending legislative enactment of a General Insurance law similar to the General Banking law. He thought such action would place all organizations under one department and do away with all supervision, thus relieving companies of a vast amount of labor and expense.

Following the address was an informal discussion and presentation of reports. As the Convention is one of conference, the proceedings are not of interest to any outside of the organization. The discussion of reports occupied the afternoon and evening.

To-morrow, the first day of the Convention, the election of officers will take place, and appointments of an Executive Committee and of the next place of meeting will be made.

Among those present as delegates are Thomas H. Montgomery, General Agent of the National Board; J. Petery, Supervising Agent of the National Board; E. C. House, Sun Company, Cleveland; O. H. Bigelow, St. Paul Fire & Marine.

Among the members admitted to the Convention are George M. Lyon, Secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York, and E. D. Holton, President of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, of Milwaukee.

SPRINGFIELD.

Pardon of the Notorious Criminal "Handy Andy"—Government Aid for the Illinois River Improvements.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—Gov. Beveridge pardoned, this morning, the notorious "Handy Andy," who was serving out a term of ten years in the Penitentiary for the crime of burglary. The Governor bases his action upon a physician's certificate stating that he cannot live but a short time. Judge Hale, who was the prosecuting witness in the case upon which "Handy Andy" was sent up, certifies that he has paid the prisoner a personal visit, and believes that he cannot live, and recommends pardon. The petition is signed by other prominent gentlemen.

The Railroad Commissioners are still at work on the freight problem, with no immediate prospect of reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

Gov. Beveridge received information this morning from Col. Utley, one of the Canal Commissioners, that the War Department had approved the recommendation of Col. McComb, United States Chief Engineer, in charge of the Illinois River and other Western improvements, that three-fourths of the appropriation made by Congress in aid of the improvements under his charge to be used in the construction of the lock and dam at Copperas Creek, on the Illinois River, believing that it could be used to better purpose there than anywhere else. Col. McComb has advertised for bids for the foundation of the dam, to be let on the 12th of August. The amount which will be received from the Government will be $80,000.

Suicides.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 16.—A special from East Saginaw says the wife of Charles F. Shaw, of Shaw, Ballard & Co., wholesale grocers, and one of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city, committed suicide by shooting herself in the head with a pistol, at 3 o'clock this morning. She lingered, unconscious, until 1 o'clock this afternoon, when she died. The cause of the shocking affair was temporary insanity by insomnia, she having slept none for five days and nights.

The Rev. Zacharias Eddy, of Chelsea, Mass., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church of this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Mrs. McArthur, of Los Angeles, to-day, because her husband scolded her about the character of his breakfast, took a large dose of strychnine, and, before he could prevent her, swallowed the whole dose. She soon died. An official investigation of the conduct of the husband is demanded.

More Storm Damage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPENCER, Ind., July 16.—Yesterday evening a very heavy cloud, almost green in color, appeared a few miles south of this city, with almost incessant flashes of lightning. Reports from that vicinity state that it was a fearful storm, destroying nearly all the best timber in the neighborhood—the lightning crushing it into splinters. Old settlers say they never saw anything like it before. Many people were knocked over and otherwise injured, though no lives were lost.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, ILL., July 15.—Later advices from the great storm of yesterday show that the Township of Barrett, in this county, suffered severely. Corn and small grains were badly damaged, many farmers losing their all, while houses were filled with the hailstones coming through the windows. As far as can be learned, the loss within the six square miles of the township is over $50,000.

LABOR MOVEMENT.

Second Day's Proceedings in the Industrial Congress at Cleveland.

Debate on a Resolution Pledging the Association to Ignore Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock, President Fehrenbach in the chair. After several new delegates had been admitted, the following Committees were appointed:

On Constitution—Walls, of Ohio; Siney, of Pennsylvania; Blatterman, of Missouri; Greene, of Mississippi; Reed, of Virginia.

On Ways and Means—Sattin, of Ohio; Meek, of Pennsylvania; Schley, of Indiana; Iturnizen, of Tennessee; Adam, of Ohio.

On Correspondence—Pope, of Ohio; Sniggs, of Kentucky; Armstrong, of Pennsylvania; Bailey, of Virginia.

The Committee on Rules, appointed at yesterday's session, presented their report, which, as it is intended to govern the action of all similar conventions, was quite lengthy, and was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Schley, of Indianapolis, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The subject of politics having been largely discussed by individual members of this body, and considering the matter detrimental to our best interest, and desiring that the Congress stand on no uncertain light before the country,

Resolved, That this Congress ignores entirely the question of politics in its Constitution, and recommends that all matters of a political character be left to the local organizations to be acted on as they deem proper.

Mr. Foran spoke earnestly in opposition to the adoption of the resolution. Adopt it, and the results of the Convention would prove a nullity. In England, for example, co-operation had proved a grand success because legislation has surrounded it with safeguards, which have so far been denied in this country.

A long and interesting discussion, participated in by Messrs. Humphrey, Foran, Meyrs, Amezon, and others, then ensued, when, on motion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Declaration of Principles.

A motion to admit A. C. Cameron, of the *Workingman's Advocate*, to a seat in the Convention was unanimously adopted.

The President then announced the following additional committees, after which the Convention adjourned till Thursday morning at 9 o'clock:

Arbitration—Robert Schilling, Robert Gault, F. H. Brenicke, C. C. Coffinberry, C. D. Barth.

Declaration of Principles—H. J. Walls, W. S. Humphries, T. P. Jones, T. P. Mears, G. Wheeler.

Importation of Cheap Labor and Co-operation—H. W. Smith, F. A. Storm, John Dixon, R. N. Dorren, John O. Edwards.

Printing—N. F. Dubois, M. A. Foran, John Schley, Edward McDevitt, S. Stanton.

Prison Labor and Apprenticeship System—W. Sappin, M. A. Foran, Hugh McLaughlin, William Satler, H. W. Smith.

Finance and Ways and Means—John Schley, W. Aimezon, N. Adams, D. A. Jones.

Trades-Unions and Amalgamated Unions—G. S. McDonald, T. P. Smith, P. Manus, J. Dilley, D. Ellis, P. Van Ellen.

Hours of Labor—John Pallock, C. Muth, R. Burkholz, P. Daley, J. R. Bartran, W. S. Ermald.

Labor Bureau—George Flock, A. Thomas, George Jones, Edward Sniggs, Robert Reed.

DUBUQUE.

Lumbermen's Association Formed—A Spiritual Retreat—Alleged Murderer Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 16.—A convention of lumber-dealers met here to-day, and organized themselves into an association called the "Lumber-Dealers' Association of the Illinois Central Railway of Iowa," with the following officers, elected for one year: President, S. C. Kenyon, of Indianapolis; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Nixon, of Cherokee, and C. W. Sidell, of Wentworth; Secretary, L. H. Gordon, of Newell; Treasurer, James Archer, Cherokee; Executive Committee, J. P. Tay, of Storm Lake; Thomas Taylor, of Jesup; J. S. Knowles, of Delaware. The object of the Association is to regulate the lumber trade between the wholesale and retail dealers, and to deal only with such wholesalers as come into the arrangement. Another object is to bring such influence as may be effectual to bear on the Illinois Central Railroad in relation to freight charges favorable to the lumber trade.

Various committees were appointed to carry out the resolutions and views of the Association.

A spiritual retreat of the Sisters of the B. V. M. will commence on Friday or Saturday of this week at the Mother House, St. Josephs, in this county, and will be conducted by a Jesuit Father,—probably Father Garesche, of Chicago. The retreat will last the usual time (nine or ten days), and will be participated in by the Sisters of the Mother House and novices there, and by the Sisters and other missions of Iowa, Chicago, and others more distant.

Daniel Breen, of this city, was arrested here to-day on suspicion of being the murderer of a man named Gibbons, of Apple River, Wis., who was murdered last Saturday night. Breen was bound over in the sum of $500 to appear for trial.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

The Police Hunting for Roscoe and One Beach.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The police are still actively searching for the Spaniard Roscoe, who, it is alleged, is concerned in the murder of Goodrich. It is believed that Kate Stoddard admitted Roscoe to the house in Degraw street, and that the murder was committed by the pair. The police say that they have all the proof required to convict Roscoe. This has been furnished by the confession of Kate Stoddard. Roscoe has not been seen around any of his old haunts since the arrest of his alleged accomplice, and, as he always possessed plenty of money, it is believed has taken himself off to some distant city. Accurate descriptions of him have been sent to the police of all the cities in the United States and Canada.

The police are in search of a man named Beach, who boarded with Lucette Meyers, and who, she says, was present at the time Goodrich and Roscoe had an encounter at her house.

Drowned.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 16.—Yesterday two sons of Mr. Beedler were drowned while bathing in Lake Michigan. They were learning to swim with a plank. The younger falling off, the elder attempted to save him, when he was caught in the embrace of the other, and both were drowned, no one being near but a small boy, who gave the alarm, but aid came too late. The sad occurrence has cast a gloom over our city.

LITTLE ROCK, July 16.—Jacob Miller, while bathing in the river at this place last night, took the cramps and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him.

DETROIT, July 16.—Last night several boys were playing on Rossell's iron dock, when one fell in. Patrick Fitzgerald, a brother of the unlucky boy, plunged in after him, and both were drowned before assistance could be rendered.

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The Associated Alumni of the Pacific met at Oakland last night. Col. W. H. L. Barnes presided. Speeches were made by Gov. Booth, the Rev. H. Stebbins, Judge Field, J. W. Dwinelle, President Gilman, and others. The attendance was very large.

Commencement exercises of the California State University took place to-day.

A Convention of State Granges is in session at Napa at the present time. Thirty-two Granges are represented.

The Mayor has signed an ordinance granting privileges to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on Mission Bay.

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Eleven Colleges Represented.

A Sketch of the Different Crews.

Other Races, Amateur and Professional.

The Course--What is a "Shell"?--How the Boats Are Started.

Training of the Oarsmen—The Champion-Flags.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 14, 1873.

Springfield is already astir, and it is apparent, even to the stranger, that something unusual is preparing. Knots of prim-looking youths, whom I take for college-boys, are standing upon every corner, and I meet them upon every street, each one showing his own colors, so I know at a glance whence he came. The ladies, too, are visibly responsive in their sympathies; and their bonnets, and sacques, and numerous ribbon-attachments of which the women are so fond, are made to testify their allegiance to some particular college.

The hotels smell of turpentine, and every door-post warns the guests to "look out for paint." Sweaty porters are lugging beds in all directions through the alley-ways. Where they are going to, or where they came from, I did not stop to inquire; but he is indeed a lucky man who gets one of them to rest upon two days from now.

Securing a livery, your correspondent,

BOUND TO VISIT THE CREWS,

drives across a rickety old wooden bridge which spans the Connecticut a half-a-mile below the crossing of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and is itself about a quarter-of-a-mile in length. Most of the crews are stopping in Agawam, a mile below the city, and on the opposite side of the river. We drive along a dusty and narrow road, which I mistrust is frequented but little, except in regatta-time. Upon the left hand is the river, skirted with alders and willows, which press hard upon its brink, and some of whose branches, lopping over, bathe themselves in the river, as it flows along at a sluggish pace during its present low ebb. At intervals, the river has so far encroached upon the bank during the freshets that the trees have no longer any footing, and it is here that we get an extended view of the river, as the crews, in their hours of practice, ply to and fro, while the pigmy steam-boats and other small craft keep at a safe distance, watching the movements of the crews, and speculating upon their chances in the race. Upon the right hand is the typical New England farm-house,—small, but neat and tasty,—and impressing one at once with the idea of industry and economy. It is here the crews find

THEIR TEMPORARY HOMES.

They lounge about the door-yard or river-bank while not at work, watching their host as he gathers his half-crop of hay,—for the drought has long since taken the rest,—or tends his half-acre patch of far-famed Connecticut seed-leaf tobacco, which grows in this immediate vicinity, and the leaves of which are now about as large as a man's hands. Elegant turn-outs, with their precious loads of handsome ladies, drive by at dusk, eager to get a glimpse of the stalwart oarsmen as they come in from their evening-pull. College-chums flock about the quarters of their respective crews, and hang close to their heels wherever they go, as though each oarsman was an organ-grinder, and, like children, they were soon expecting him to play. The temporary boat-house stands near by, upon the river-bank, and from its top proudly floats the college-colors. Reporters without number crowd about the various quarters; but the men do not look with great favor upon this class of people, conscious that they are but traveling mirrors by which their entire personal is to be reflected to the reading-public, and not always in so favorable a light as they might wish.

THE GREAT RACE

of the week is for the champion University flags for the year 1872, and for which eleven crews will contend.

I cannot do better than consider them in alphabetical order; and first, then, is

THE AMHERST COLLEGE CREW.

This was the winning crew last year, in the fastest time ever made; but, unfortunately, only two of the old crew are present this year, and they are not the best. They stop, as last year, with Mr. Sumner Clark, about midway of the course; and so faithfully do they watch the movements of the other crews as they go past that they are able to judge accurately who the strong crews are, and who are most likely to win, provided no accident befalls them. They have a way of remarking upon certain crews as they go past: "Yes, they row very prettily, keep good time, and all that; but they don't make the boat go through the water," which is the main thing after all. This crew have worked more or less in the gymnasium for a year past, are very temperate in all their habits of eating and drinking, and are noted for their endurance. H. J. Booth, of Granville, O., who pulls No. 4 in this boat, pulled 1,100 strokes and ran 5 miles in the gymnasium last winter. His training weight is 165 pounds, and he pulls a strong oar. The best individual man on the river is found in this boat. It is J. F. Ward, of Northampton, Mass. He stands 5 feet 10 inches in height, and his training-weight is the same as that of Booth. It is a curiosity to see the man stripped for the boat. The muscle rolls up in a prodigious way upon his back, arms, and breast. He reminds you of a picture of the old Grecian athletes. Mr. Ward is in the habit of exercising with a 100-pound dumb-bell, and he holds it out at arm's end with as much ease as the ordinary gymnast would a 25-pounder. The crew row very nicely together, have a common-sense way of dieting and exercising, carrying nothing to the extreme, and, after scanning all the crew very carefully, they say the only one they fear is the Amherst Agricultural, familiarly termed the "Aggies." The Amhersts are especially strong in their bow oar, Mr. Brewer, who held that position in the winning crew last year. They make no pretense at any famous or original style of stroke, but, while they are at it, will let right into it, and hold out to the last. This crew comes from Amherst College, which, two years ago, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. About half of the papers, however, confound it with the Aggies, who come from the Agricultural College, in the same town, founded by the State about five years ago. Let us not make this mistake.

THE AGGIES

surprised everybody in beating Harvard and winning the flags at Ingleside two years ago. And last year they came in third. This crew claims to have the best stroke-oar on the river, which is not far from the truth. It is Mr. F. C. Eldred, a Cape-Cod fisherman, who graduates at the Agricultural College this year, and, it is understood, will join the Argonaut Club, of Bergen Point, N. J., as a professional oarsman. He rowed with that club last year when they beat the Neptunes. He is an especial favorite with Josh Ward, who says that six such men would beat the world. He stands 5 feet 7½ inches tall, weighs 150 pounds, and is as brown and tough as an Indian. This crew are all used to hard work, have great endurance, and "they make their boat go through the water." Their style of rowing is not quite so genteel as some of the other crews, but their time is hard to beat. The Amherst College crew are trained by Ellis Ward; their average weight is 150 pounds, age about 23, and colors purple and white. The Aggies are trained by the far-famed Josh Ward; their average weight is 153, age a trifle over 21, colors maroon and white.

THE BOWDOIN CREW

came in only two or three days ago, and are looked upon as one of the four strongest crews on the river. They led last year for nearly half the course, and came in fourth, with a sick man in the boat. They have no weak men this year, and, considering that they are nearly all old men, and did so nicely last year, they have many friends here now. They stop near the upper end of the course, at the landing of the Agawam Ferry. Their old trainer—Price, of the St. John crew—is with them this year, who gives them plenty of hard work, though he is careful not to overdo it, and his men are in excellent condition. They are more evenly matched in size than are many of the crews. Their average age is 22; weight, 159 at their last weighing. They have their share of endurance, and they pull a strong stroke, though not as long as those crews who use the sliding-seat, which innovation their trainer, Price, looks upon with disfavor.

THE COLUMBIA CREW

is trained by Hank Ward, brother of Ellis and Josh, spoken of above; and Hank expresses considerable confidence in his boys. Columbia has few backers as yet, since it is the first time they have appeared in a regatta, and nobody knows what they can do. Columbia College, it will be remembered, is situated in New York City, and the crew are city boys. Personally considered, they are prepossessing in appearance, but lack the tough, hardy robustness which characterizes the last-mentioned crews. They pull with considerable vim, keep good time, and are in good spirits. Yet, after all, no one is willing to "stake his sesterces upon their blood," although the reputation of Hank insures them a good stand among boating men. A local paper spoke of them as "emphatically a New York City crew," since every member of it is a native of that city. They are well built, solid, and reliable fellows, and, if I were to select six of the best crews on the river, Columbia would be one of them, and they may prove themselves even better than that in the race. Their strong man is R. C. Cornell. He is the son of a lawyer, is full 6 feet tall, weighs 165 pounds, and is spoken of as one of the finest men on the river in point of physical development. They and the Harvards are the two youngest crews on the river, averaging 20 years, with an average weight of 150 pounds. They are distinguished at a distance as bearing the blue and white.

Next on the list comes

THE CORNELL CREW.

They find accommodations on the east side of the river, and near by the Harvards. Their boat-house stands about a mile and a half below Springfield Centre, and very near the starting-flag. Cornell University is a novel one. "I would found a university," says the founder, whose name it bears, "where any person can study anything." The other crews are made up from the academical departments, that is, from students following, or pursuing rather, the old-time college curriculum of Latin and Greek, with science and mathematics moderately interspersed. But Cornell is different, and, of the seven men on the crew,—that includes a substitute,—not one is a college-boy in the old-time sense of that term. They come from the departments of science and mechanics, and not one of them from the academical department. They are a good crew, however. Harry Coulter is the trainer, and, like all the trainers present, has won great distinction at the oar. Another novel feature in this crew is, that Mrs. Coulter is present with her husband, the trainer, and, while he directs their efforts out-of-doors, she supplies their wants indoors. They hire a house, buy their provisions, and Mrs. Coulter prepares them according to the best rules for sporting-men. Coulter is more liberal in his diet and exercise than are many of the trainers, and an allowance of vegetables and fruit is not objectionable to him, while coffee and tea in moderate quantities are regularly furnished. This crew were among the first to arrive, and were at that time universal favorites; but at present they do not stand first, though they do not stand far from it. They pull well together, make good time as far as can be judged, and, since they are one of the oldest crews here, there is no doubt they will hold out well in the race. Their strong man is F. P. Ferriss. He lacks but half-an-inch of standing 6 feet in his stockings, weighs in poor flesh 165 pounds, is square-shouldered, and is spoken of as having a model physique, though your reporter has not seen him stripped. The Cornells, as I have said, are among the oldest men here, which speaks well for their endurance, averaging over 23. Their average weight is 155, and their colors are cornelia and white. With one exception, the Cornell crew are natives of New York State.

We come now to the largest college-crew that ever showed itself on this river,—the "Giants," as the fellows call them, and they hail from

DARTMOUTH.

The first man on the crew is H. M. Paul, of Dedham, Mass. He is a member of the class of '73, 22 years old, weighs 178 pounds, and measures 6 feet 2 inches in height. No. 2 is A. R. Archibald, class of '74, 24 years old, 166 pounds, 6 feet 2 inches in height, and comes from away down east, in Nova Scotia. No. 3 is pulled by C. O. Gates, of Somerville, Conn., who belongs to the class of '74, is 20 years old, weighs 173 pounds, and measures 6 feet 2⅛ inches in height! No. 4 is a native of Derry, N. H., E. J. Underhill. He is a '73 man, stands 5 feet 11 inches, weighs 163, being remarkably poor at that, and is 23 years old. The fifth man is Mark Ward, 159 pounds, 25 years old, nearly 6 feet tall, a member of the class of '74, and a native of Westminster, Vt. The lightest man in the crew would be a heavy man in any other crew. It is the bow-oar, Mr. Albert Eaton, from Grinnell, Ia. He weighs 158 pounds, is 23 years old, and a '74 man. It will be seen that the average weight is nearly 10 pounds heavier than the next heaviest, being 166 pounds. They average, too, over 6 feet tall, not quite 23 years, and are well deserving the name of "Giants" which their competitors have given them. You would not be afraid to bet your ducats on their heads, when you are told that, in addition to their great natural prowess, the wily John Biglin is their trainer. But they have not thus far made a favorable impression. They are considered among the poorest crews now; but it should be remembered that Biglin's crew last year—the Amherst University—were universally looked down upon as just no crew at all; but when the race came, they proved to be the best crew that six colleges could furnish. So Biglin may have a way of giving his giants a bad reputation now, with the idea of buying them cheap in the pools. What's the matter of them is this, as general rumor hath it: They are awkward in the boat, and clumsy at the oar. They have got power enough to row around the best crews, but they don't use it to good advantage. But this is not the worst of it; they have been over-trained, and half of them are half-sick. Biglin puts them through fearfully. They are not in very good spirits; nobody fears them; and, unless they recuperate faster than there is much hope for them, they must be in very poor condition for the race next Thursday. The Williams crew last year were very similar to the Dartmouth this year, both in their individual make-up and their appearance in the boat; but the Williams were next to the last in that race, scarcely beating Yale, which was next to beating nothing. The average age of the Dartmouths is a trifle less than 23 years, weight 166 pounds, and their colors green.

We next come to

THE HARVARDS.

They stop on the east side of the river, a few rods below the Agawam ferry-landing, in a brick house, hemmed in with trees, presenting a quiet, poetic aspect, and famed as the place where the Ward brothers stayed while preparing for their race with the St. John crew, six years ago. The Harvards had their quarters here last year, and, while other places might be more conducive to hard work, as a quiet, sentimental retreat, none are more inviting than this one. You can tell a Harvard man wherever you see him. He looks as though he had the "true blue blood" in his veins, as he claims to have. He is quiet, determined, unobtrusive. His countenance expresses his thoughts. He is determined to win, and yet a shadow of doubt rests about the expression of that resolve. He associates but very little with the other colleges, but is honorable and frank in all his dealings, and is not looking for any unfair or doubtful advantage. He evades your questions with a quiet, unoffending dignity which forbids you to press the matter, and desires nothing so much as to be let alone. The prestige of victory, which had for so long overhung Harvard, was seriously broken in upon by the Aggies at Ingleside two years ago; and she failed to regain her laurels last year. But, while Harvard has twice failed of doing the best, she always does well, and her stock accordingly stands high. Quietly they launch their frail boat, and quietly push off from the float; then speed away down the stream, with an easy, graceful movement which is not equaled by any. Every one admires them who sees them, and none have more friends outside of their own college than they. They are one of the three heaviest crews, averaging 158, and are, with Columbia, the youngest crew, averaging 20 years. All of the crew have rowed in races before, though only two have rowed in a regular regatta. They employ no professional trainer, and their colors are magenta.

Away down the river, and near the end of the course, we find

THE TRINITY.

It would require an interposition of Divine Providence to give them the victory. I would pit them against the field for the tail end of the race, though some judges say that Williams and Yale will struggle hard with Trinity for that distinction. Think of putting a man 6 feet 2 inches tall into the same boat with one that was only 5 feet 5 inches, and a 165-pounder in one end to balance a 130-pounder in the other. You would naturally expect to see one of these little shells standing upon end. But it is not an impossibility, for such is the actual arrangement that little Trinity has entered into. Twenty-and-a-half is their average age; their weight is 1 pound lighter than any other, being 148 pounds. John Blew, of New York, is their trainer, and they do battle for the green and white.

THE WESLEYANS,

from Middletown, Conn., stop with the Trinitys, low down on the grounds. Their make-up in general appearance is very respectable, excepting their dress. Their pants come about half-way from their knees to their ancles, and conspicuous rents in their shirts show their browned backs within. As one boatman remarked, "They look like six rags walking about." But Wesleyan College is not to be laughed at. They will be remembered as the ones that won the Freshman flags last year, beating Yale and two or three other University times. Two of that crew are represented this year, and they will not be found among the laggards on the day of the race. They are so far down the course that less is known of their speed than of some of the other crews. Their weight is 149 pounds, 22 is their age, Fred Sinzer their trainer,—the same as last year,—and they float the lavender.

THE WILLIAMS

have convenient quarters, about a half-a-mile from the river. They are a bony, sinewy, strong crew, with a decided advantage in the matter of age, being the oldest of all, averaging over 23 years; their average weight is 153 pounds, and there is no superfluous flesh on them. Four out of six are members of last year's crew, which lost the race, as they claim, in consequence of a broken oar. John Guenster, class '74, 22 years old, weighing 164 pounds, is the stroke-oar and trainer of the crew. He was born in Prussia, but came to this country when 2 years old, and claims to be a native of Scranton, Pa. They are a little clumsy, and need some careful coaching; but they are faithful, hard workers, and of excellent habits, and, while few think they will take the race, they will not probably be the last crew in. Like the Dartmouths, they have power enough in their boat, but they don't use it to good advantage. Their colors are the royal purple.

Last of all comes

YALE,

and, in all probability, they will be near the last of the race also. The Yales, indeed, do not expect to win, and few persons are inclined to doubt their judgment. A great deal of newspaper talk has been expended in this vicinity upon the present Yale crew. Most folks cannot understand how it is that Yale, with her 600 or more academical students, with money and rowing facilities which few of the colleges can equal, and, above all, that which is most valuable, experience, does so miserably in the races from year to year. They pretend to have taken a new departure this season, through the efforts of their stroke-oar, Mr. R. J. Cook, of Cooksville, Pa. He has visited England, claims to have acquired the true Oxford stroke, and proposes to give us an exhibition of it next Thursday. He was a member of last year's crew, in common with two others of his men. They average between 22 and 23 years of age, and 153 pounds in weight. "What are the Yales going to do?" says your correspondent to a Harvard man. "Well, I don't think they will do anything. The fact is, we have lost all confidence in them." Yale is not popular among the other colleges. She seems to have an idea that no college but Harvard is fit to contend with her, whereas, last year, there was no college "so mean as to do her reverence." "Last of all came Yale, also," in both Freshmen and University races, a year ago; and the poor boys went home wishing they had never been born. Cook is their only trainer. He is boisterous beyond comparison, and can be heard half-way across the river as he shouts and orders his men in the boat. The sombre shades of classic Yale are poorly represented by their boating-man. Their quarters are in West Springfield, a mile above the starting-flag of last year, and a handsome blue (Yale's color) flag floats above their boat-house, which was presented to them by the ladies of West Springfield.

This ends the Universities. There are also

THREE FRESHMAN CREWS,

and, singularly enough, they are all first-class crews in every particular. They represent Amherst, Harvard, and Yale; and it is said that the Freshman crew of Yale is better than their University. Their average weights are 149 for the Amhersts, 147 for the Harvards, and 148 for the Yales. There is very little choice in the crews, according to present appearance. The Amhersts have the advantage in point of age, averaging about 22½ years, while the Harvards come next at a trifle over 19, and the Yales youngest of all at a trifle over 18. The Amhersts train under Ellis Ward. The Yales employ the jovial, good-natured, corpulent Englishman, James Hamill. He distinguished himself as being the first man who ever defeated Josh Ward. He has rowed over twenty-five matches, and for a while held the champion oar of America, but, going abroad, he was easily whipped on the Thames. He weighs about 200 now, and looks as though he would sink a boat if he should get into it. The Freshmen will row on Thursday afternoon, immediately before the Universities; and, if the crews are as nearly matched in endurance as they are in all apparent qualities, the race will be very closely contested.

A SINGLE-SCULL RACE

has been arranged for, but it was announced so late that few of the colleges will be represented. The present favorite in this is Mr. E. M. Swift, class of '73, of Yale, and a native of New York City. Mr. Swift is a rather slender, pleasant-looking man, and is in good condition for the race. He weighs 138 pounds just at present, measures 5 feet 10 inches in height, and is 21 years old. He is trained by C. W. Dole, Jr., who gives him considerable variety in diet, and is careful not to overtrain him. He takes considerable walking exercise, and rows over the course twice a day. There are few to enter this race, and Swift is regarded as the winner. If the race is arranged so as not to interfere with the University, Mr. C. S. Dutton, No. 3 in the Cornell crew, will engage in it, in which case Mr. Swift's chance will be very perceptibly diminished. Mr. Dutton is one of the strongest oars in Cornell, a '73 man, Commodore of their navy, 25 years old, 1 inch taller than Mr. Swift, and weighs 170 pounds. Mr. Ferriss' name, of Cornell, has also been mentioned; but, at the present writing, nothing is sure.

Only one more race remains to be spoken of. It is

THE PROFESSIONAL RACE

between Ellis Ward and John Biglin, involving a wager and the championship. Biglin gave Ward an easy defeat on the Hudson, at Nyack, last September; and, being the bigger, stronger man, he is the favorite now. But, while the Ward men are willing to take odds, he has a good many backers. [The telegraph yesterday announced that Ward had been defeated, having been disabled by vertigo after having accomplished two miles of the five.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

A new feature in the week is

A FOOT-RACE

for a $500 purse, or silver plate, given by James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, and open to all undergraduates. This announcement is only of two weeks' standing, and consequently few of the colleges are represented. Foot-racing is largely indulged in at Yale, and they claim to have many swift of foot; but the announcement came so late that their men had all gone home, and Yale is left without a representative. According to rumor, a Mr. Sheham, '73, Harvard, a distinguished athlete, will enter, though but little can be learned about it. Mr. E. L. Phillips, of Cornell, is more sure. He is a short, well-built man, strong in the loins and legs, and has run several matches before. He is a Freshman, 21 years old, 5 feet 9¼ inches tall, and weighs 145 pounds. Mr. O. B. Benton, '75, Amherst, is working hard on the park, and he is the only man who has as yet put in an appearance. He is 20 years old, 5 feet 7 to 8 inches tall, and weighs 138 pounds. He is used to hard work, having been Captain last year of the Freshman crew from Amherst, and is thus far the decided favorite. He belongs in Cleveland, O. The distance is 2 miles, and it is set down for Thursday morning, July 17, the day of the great regatta.

To add still further to the attractions of the week, the Springfielders have arranged for

A BASE-BALL MATCH

between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Boston nine.

The Ward and Biglin race is 5 miles,—2½ miles and return; the single-scull college race is 2 miles; and the six-oared college-races are 3 miles straight away.

THE WAY OF STARTING THEM

is to anchor a string of boats across the river, and, having cast lots for the choice of position, a man will sit in each boat, and hold the rudder of the boat which is to race, and, at the word Go, will allow it to escape. This secures as fair a start as may be. Considerable anxiety is felt in regard to fouling, and care will be needed to avoid it. About 80 feet will be allowed to each boat, and each boat will be required to keep its own water. The rules of the Boating Association are stringent upon this point, and any boat that encroaches upon the path of another will be counted out. The water is low, and in places shallow, so that there is a decided advantage to the boat whose lot falls in the stream. If the weather should prove unfavorable, the race will be deferred till the next day, in the afternoon. A light south wind makes the water so rough that the little shells dare not venture out.

And what kind of a thing is

A "SHELL"?

Those not acquainted with them would be surprised at their frailty. They are built of Spanish cedar, filled with gum, and it seems as though you could stick your fingers through them. An inquisitive old lady did actually punch her umbrella through the bottom of the Bowdoins' shell last season; and, as may be imagined, the Bowdoin boys were wroth at that old lady's curiosity. Imagine a boat 50 feet long, 20 inches wide, furnished with six iron outriggers, and what does it weigh, think you? The heaviest of them not over 150 pounds, and the lightest not over 120! This boat must carry six strong men, and allow them to exhibit their united strength. The boats are about 10 inches deep, and cost in the neighborhood of $300, exclusive of the oars, which cost $50 to $75 extra. Swift's single-scull is 30 feet long, and weighs only 28 pounds, with the outriggers.

THE BILL OF FARE

of these boating-men varies somewhat with the whim of their trainers, but they live on solid, muscle-making food; mutton-chops, roast beef, and beef-steak cooked rare, a little chicken, but no pork; eggs by the quantity, sometimes raw, and always nearly so; coarse bread of all kinds, wheaten grits, oatmeal, and rice; a little tea, coffee, milk, and ale; vegetables in small allowance; no sugar, butter, or anything which tend to fatten, and Hamill claims fattening qualities for water, and accordingly forbid his men to drink it. Sweetmeats and pastry are forbidden all round. The quantity these men eat would astonish most folks. "Set a pan of meat before those fellows," said young Bartholomew, where the Yales stop, "and it doesn't scare them a bit." Three pounds of solid meat a day is not a large allowance, to say nothing of the other things which are consumed in like proportion; and they pay from $10 to $15 per week for board. Their exercise consists of walking or running from 10 to 15 miles a day, and rowing nearly as many more.

THE COURSE

is probably the best 3-mile straight-away course in New England. It is so nearly straight that the crews can be seen the whole distance, with the aid of a glass. The banks all along afford excellent opportunities for viewing the crews as they pass, and especially at the close, where a wide, open lot, with steep banks, gives a full view of the whole. A practical Yankee takes advantage of his good fortune, and charges 25 and 50 cents for all teams driving on it. A staging will be erected on the Long Meadow side this year, and trains will stop near by, to accommodate those who wish to see the race. There is no end to the teams on this day, everything from a junk-cart to a thousand-dollar coach, within a radius of 5 miles of Springfield, is pressed into the service. Everybody shows colors for some college, excepting an occasional good-humored man, who displays them all, as indicating his good wishes for each of the contestants.

THE CHAMPION FLAGS,

which are striven for with so great earnestness and sacrifice, and which do so much honor to the college whither they are borne in triumph, are valued, in a pecuniary point of view, at about $60. They are made of silk, quite elaborate in their workmanship. One of them is the stars and stripes, while the other is the regatta-flag, and bears the inscriptions of the different crews contending, the time made, and the time of holding the race. The Association has given two, both of which are now found in the town of Amherst, Mass.,—one of them held by the State institution, won at Ingleside by the Aggies two years ago, and the other won by Amherst College proper. Each winning man draws a silver cup, which are now on exhibition in Springfield. They are reported to be worth $1,000; but it is difficult to see that amount of money in them, and a certain practical jeweler in town has appraised them at a much less sum.

A telegraph wire has been extended down the river-bank, and the position of the crews at every half-mile will be reported at headquarters. Springfield has never yet seen

SO MANY PEOPLE

within her limits as will be gathered this week, and the great result of the great regatta is awaited with nervous pulsings by many a youth. A regatta-ball is given after the race,—a supposed honor to the winning crew, but one in which all are expected to take part.

THE CHICAGO TIMES AND THE STONE-CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The *Times*, a paper printed in this city, and very much read amongst a certain class of people who, unfortunately for the sake of morality, infest our cities, published, a few days ago, an article on "The Stone-Cutters' Strike," and, in its usual slanderous manner, heaped calumny on the officers and members of the Stone-Cutters' Society; called them "drunken bummers and vagabonds," and other names which are well known to the vocabulary of that journal. I wrote a letter to the *Times*, contradicting the statements; but, of course, it would not publish anything in contradiction of the base slander. The *Times*, no doubt, feels annoyed because the stone-cutters last fall left off work on the new *Times* office, because they could not get their wages when due; and now, with a Shylock feeling, the editor seeks revenge. I inclose a copy of the letter sent to the *Times*, and, although some may think it too hasty, yet it is mild in the extreme when compared with the article in the *Times* of the 11th inst. I hope, sir, you will publish this and the letter referred, to, so that the public may see both sides of the question.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

JAS. GILMORE,
President Stone-Cutters' Association.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1873.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

SIR: In your leading article of the 11th inst., on the "Stone-Cutters' Strike," I think you comment rather harshly on the merits of the members and officers of that Union. They, no doubt, like all other men, have their faults and their good qualities, but, as a body, are not to be put down as a lot of "irresponsible vagabonds." You say that last year the Stone-Cutters' Union fixed wages at about 20 per cent above their actual value, and sustained them with a tyranny that was at once "remediless and merciless; it stopped work on buildings, dissolved firms, inflicted heavy fines on employers, and in many cases it caused heavy losses to proprietors." The principal point in contradiction of your statement is, that last year wages rose to 12½ per cent above what the Society demanded. The Stone-Cutters' Society last year did not demand more than $5 per day, whereas there was scarcely a firm in the city but what paid $5.50 per day, or 50 cents per day over and above what the Society demanded. If eight bosses—that being the number that oppose the Stone-Cutters' Society at the present time—say that they will not comply with them, is that any reason why the eighty or ninety other bosses in this city will not comply? I think not. The great majority of the bosses in this city are in sympathy with the Stone-Cutters' Union, and the business men of the city don't care a snap whether the stone-cutters have fixed wages or not,—for it is a positive fact that contractors are more sure in their figuring on a job when there is a fixed sum to pay the employes than when the price of labor will rise and fall as does the market-value of gold amongst the gold-gamblers of Wall street, New York.

The most peculiar fact is, that you should deny the stone-cutter the right to sell his labor at a fixed price, while you yourself will not take less than a certain sum for your paper, or labor, whatever it be, by the quarter or by the year. Last year the stone-cutters received 12 per cent more than they asked, or, in other words, they received $5.50 per day, and even as high as $6.25 per day, and the highest wages demanded by the Union was $5, and that was not demanded until the 20th of June of last year. Now, I think there are few, if any, who will dispute the fact that, if the stone-cutters had demanded $7 per day, they would have got it at a time when the demand exceeded the supply, as was the case last year. They did not take advantage of the occasion; and this year, when trade is not so brisk, they only demand $3.50 per day, and the large majority of the bosses congratulate the stone-cutters on their good sense and understanding. Now, sir, while the stone-cutters have come down in their price for the commodity which they have to sell, you remain the same. Your paper was the same price last year as it is this, and yet you do not pay so much to your workmen as you did last year. Sir, you are now in your declining years; and, in the name of common sense and in the name of God, cease slandering and calumniating your fellow-men, for you should know by this time the evils of the life you have led.

You know well, sir, that, last fall, according to the statement of Mr. McGilvery, you could not or would not pay McGilvery, and, therefore, McGilvery could not pay the stone-cutters. The labor was withdrawn from your office, and now you are trying to take revenge for a supposed wrong; but, sir, we in this country have had enough of slanderers and calumniators of the hardy sons of toil; and, in one word, cease, I beg of you, to slander those who are far above you in honesty, sobriety, and industry, and who never bring down upon themselves a well-merited rebuke, either in the shape of an expulsion from a church, or a cowhiding from a lady. You had better go back to Printing-House Square, London, and die with that English organ that is now, like yourself, on its last legs; and, in the words of Shakespeare, "Adieu, adieu, poor ghost." Yours, etc., J. G.

CHICAGO, July 14, 1873.

COLORADO.

The Tourist Season---Immigration to the Territory---The Old Spanish Land-Grants.

Unfounded Rumors About the Canon-City Penitentiary.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad — The Sierra Madre Tunnel.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PUEBLO, Col., June 30, 1873.

THE TOURIST SEASON

has fairly commenced, and, in a few weeks more, Colorado will be overrun with specials, speculators, adventurers, invalids, and other male and female gentry, hailing from all quarters of our glorious Union. The hotels at Denver, and other prominent points in the Territory, have already hung out signals of distress, and the surplus seekers of pleasure, mountain-air, and mountain-scenery, have drifted down this way. Some meditate a raid upon the dismal old Mexican town of Santa Fe, while others are enthusiastic over the San Juan silver-regions, and the wonderful mineral discoveries reported from the Hardscrabble district; and, what with the old attractions, and the new ones springing up so rapidly on every hand, Colorado bids fair to be thoroughly reported and interviewed before the season closes.

It is a noticeable fact, however, that a large proportion of these visitors do not land in Colorado from motives of idle pleasure or curiosity. Many of them—embracing the most intelligent and industrious of the universal Yankee race—have

COME TO STAY,

and bear a willing hand in developing the resources of this great country. The immigration of the bone and sinew; of the men who knuckle down to legitimate toil, and who are content to enjoy a fortune acquired in the good old way,—was never so large as at the present season. This is is a hopeful sign, the practical results of which will be witnessed a few years hence in populous towns and villages, in broad, well-cultivated fields, in countless herds of sheep and cattle, in an improved and loftier tone of public morals, and in the improvement of those natural advantages and resources which have been long neglected in this country. As a general rule, these immigrants are well posted on Colorado, and have already fixed upon their location and pursuits. Some will engage in stock-raising, some in agriculture, and others, of a sanguine temperament, will drift to the mountains; but all will, no doubt, assimilate and grow up with the country. The demand for the public lands is constantly increasing, and the business of the Land-Office at this point for the month nearly closed is double that for the corresponding period of last year. And yet, while thousands of acres have been seized by men of every nationality, thousands of acres capable of being converted into splendid ranches are still waiting for a claimant, and can be secured at Government prices.

The most serious obstacle to the speedy settlement of Southern Colorado, the evil effects of which have been felt for years, is presented in the case of the

OLD SPANISH LAND-GRANT.

Regarding these grants, it is sufficient for my purpose to state that they were originally ceded by the Mexican Government to various private parties, in consideration of services rendered; and, when the Territory of New Mexico passed under the control of the United States, Uncle Sam solemnly pledged himself, in a moment of weakness, to observe and respect the rights of the grantees, and protect them from the encroachments of all actual settlers. The largest of these grants, known as the Los Animas, or St. Vrain grant, embraces an area of about 3,000,000 acres, and actually covers all the most fertile land south of the Arkansas River. No one feels disposed to settle on this grant and make permanent improvements, for the simple reason that no valid title can be obtained; and hence much of the most fertile ground is unoccupied.

This is a matter worthy the serious attention of Congress; for a decision, one way or the other, either confirming or rejecting the grants, is necessary in order to quiet the question of title. The general impression down this way is that they should be thrown open for settlement, in the same manner as other public lands; for a system which allows one individual to possess himself of millions of acres of land is somewhat at variance with our free American institutions, and decidedly unpopular with the average Western squatter.

THE CANON CITY PENITENTIARY

For several months past, rumors have been chasing each other, up and down the Territory, affecting the management of the Canon-City Penitentiary, an institution in which are confined a few of the hardest nuts to be found in this or any other region. These rumors were first given publicity in the Denver *Tribune*, which received its information second-hand from a full-blooded negro, who was sent up to Canon City for the mild offense of horse-stealing. It was charged, in substance, that the Warden and guards of the prison were addicted to every species of cruelty; that helpless convicts were tied up by the thumbs, bound, gagged, and flogged, on every imaginable pretext; that the cells were filthy and the food insufficient; and that the officers were enriching themselves at Government expense. Col. Alleman, the United States District Attorney, brought the matter before the Grand Jury of the District Court, in Pueblo County, and no less than thirteen bills were found in connection with the alleged outrages. The Marshal of the Territory, M. A. Shaffenberg, who is also Warden of the Penitentiary, and, of course, responsible for its correct management, at once summoned a Special Commission to investigate affairs. The Commission was composed of Col. Alleman; the Territorial Auditor, Mr. Thompson, representing Gov. Telbert; and H. C. Thatcher, of this place. At Canon City the prison and grounds were thoroughly inspected, and a large number of the inmates, and several of the most responsible citizens of the place, examined. Everything was quiet and in apple-pie order. The cells were clean; the prisoners were clean; the food was clean; the order and discipline were excellent. The report of the Commissioners, now published, fully exonerates the management of the Penitentiary, and puts a final extinguisher upon the absurd rumors related of that institution.

THE NARROW-GAUGE.

Active operations have been commenced on the extension of the narrow-gauge railroad south; and, the other day, it was the good fortune of your correspondent to go out over the line of the work, in company with Mr. Amos Cummings, managing editor of the New York *Sun*, who, with his lady, has spent several weeks in the Territory. He it was who wrote up the guileless Utes who captured the unsophisticated horsemen at Melvin's half-mile race-course near Denver.

It is the intention of the managers to extend the narrow-gauge to the San Luis Valley as soon as possible, and the first division, from here to the Huerfand, a distance of 40 miles, will be ready for the iron by the 1st of September next. When this fertile valley is once reached, a large trade will be secured, and a connection with the narrow-gauge becomes desirable. It is now rumored on good authority that the Kansas Pacific and Atchison & Topeka Roads have consolidated, and will build a main line up the Valley of the Arkansas, from Fort Lyon to Pueblo, a distance of 400 miles. If this arrangement is carried into effect, the people of Southern Colorado will have a new outlet with markets of the East, while a large scope of country now unoccupied will be settled up rapidly.

One of the

MAMMOTH ENTERPRISES OF THE AGE,

and which bids fair to soon eclipse the Mount Cenis Tunnel, is now projected in the northern portion of the Territory, and under successful headway. I refer to the Sierra Madre Tunnel Company of Colorado, an organization which has already been noted in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. The tunnel will be about 12 miles in length, and its greatest depth will be 6,000 feet, at Jones' Peak. The main object is to discover mines, and afford means to work them rapidly and cheaply, while it may cause, in the winter months, nearly all the trans-continental travel to pass under the mountains. From one of the papers published in that locality, I learn that considerable work has already been accomplished. The mountain has been graded down for the face of the tunnel; a flume 1,300 feet long has been built; a strong levee has been constructed, to prevent the waters of the creek from overflowing and embarrassing operations in the tunnel; while a large boarding-house and other accommodations for the workmen are completed. Col. George W. Heaton, the leading spirit of this monstrous enterprise, is described as an erect, spare, broad-shouldered man, of about 40 years of age, with a handsome, mahogany-colored face. He is a graduate of the English University of Oxford, speaks six languages, has spent many years in the West, is a dead pistol-shot, and has passed through adventures enough to fill a volume. He is very sanguine in regard to the ultimate success of the enterprise; and, as the Company have ample capital, the great work will be pushed rapidly forward to completion.

THE WEATHER

is intensely warm. For the past week the mercury has ranged at 100 degrees in the shade, and humanity can only groan and melt with the fervent heat. The crops, however, are looking well, and the cattle-dealers anticipate a prosperous season. A number of large droves will be started for the Eastern markets about the 1st of August.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy Instituted.

From the St. Paul Dispatch, July 14.

There was to-day filed, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, a bill of complaint by John S. Kennedy, Henry M. Baker, and John S. Barnes (John S. Kennedy & Co.), of New York City, sueing on behalf of themselves and all holders of bonds of the First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company and the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, which complaint is directed against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, the First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, and the Trustees of the several mortgages upon the property of the two last-named Companies. The purpose of the complaint is for having the property of the two last-named Companies placed in charge of a Receiver. The plaintiffs' solicitors are George L. Otis, Gilfillan & Williams, and Gilman, Clough & Wilde, all of St. Paul.

Among the allegations and charges of the bill of complaint are the following:

That the bonded indebtedness of the First Division and the St. Paul & Pacific Companies is as follows:

On main line of the First Division	$8,950,000
On branch line, St. Paul to Watab	2,750,000
On extension lines of St. P. & P., St. Cloud to St. Vincent, a distance of about 310 miles, and Watab to Brainerd, about 60 miles	10,700,000

That on or about April 1, 1871, the St. Paul Company, having no property except its franchise for building said extension lines and its interest in the lands appertaining thereto under the Congressional grant, entered into a contract with the First Division Company, whereby the latter agreed to construct, fully complete and equip the extension lines, and to take a lease thereof for the term of ninety-nine years. To raise the means to build the lines named. The First Division Company was to and did execute its bonds to the amount of $15,000,000, to secure which bonds the St. Paul Company was to and did make a trust deed or mortgage upon its property, lands to be acquired, and franchises in said extension lines. That the said agreement, lease, and mortgage were all one transaction. That it was expressly agreed that all the proceeds of said bonds should be used in the construction and equipment of the extension lines—the security for the bonds depending wholly upon the completion of said lines so as to secure the lands appertaining thereto.

That arrangements were at that time made on the faith of the above described agreement to negotiate the bonds in Amsterdam, Holland, where all the other bonds of the First Division Company and the St. Paul Company were and are now held.

That at this time the Northern Pacific Company owns nearly all the stock of the First Division and the St. Paul Companies, and has constituted their Boards of Directors mainly of Directors of the Northern Pacific Company; and that for a long time past, and now, the management and control of the finances, lands, and property of the two other Companies has been exercised by the Northern Pacific Company through its officers and agents.

That by criminal neglect of the officers and managers of the First Division Company, in not sending the proper names to Amsterdam as had been agreed, so as to put the said bonds upon that market in the spring of 1871, but withholding the same until the fall of that year, an actual loss occurred in negotiation of the bonds, and in purchase of iron for the extension lines, of some four millions of dollars.

That, as soon as the bonds and other proper papers were received in Amsterdam, the bonds were put on the market and $10,700,000 of them were negotiated, realizing about $8,000,000. And that the further sum of $900,000 in money was advanced on a pledge, as security, of the remaining bonds which were not negotiated. And that all of said proceeds, except 20 per cent reserved to pay interest, were turned over to the First Division Company to be used according to the April agreement in constructing the extension lines.

That said proceeds of said bonds were not applied to the construction of the two extension lines, but more than half thereof was misappropriated and used for other purposes. And that, when the work on the extension lines was about half completed, said First Division Company, in the summer of 1872, suspended work, and has not resumed the same and does not intend to resume it. That it has not now the ability or means to go on and complete said lines. And that unless said lines are completed by the 3d day of December next, the lands appertaining thereto will be forfeited by the expiration of the grant on that date, upon which expiration a large portion of the lands will fall to the Northern Pacific Company. And that as said lines now stand they are but little security for the bonds issued thereon, and the only chance for the bondholders to make themselves secure is to complete the two lines before the 3d day of December next, so as to secure the lands.

The bill charges that the management of the First Division and the St. Paul Companies have been solely in the interest of the Northern Pacific Company and ruinous to the bondholders and the two companies. That the First Division Company, the St. Paul Company, and the Trustees named in the mortgage, have neglected to take any steps to secure the lands to which said St. Paul & Pacific Company was entitled on account of a portion of its lines being completed. That the Northern Pacific Company applied to the Land Office Department for a large portion of the same lands to be listed to itself under its own grant, had obtained patents for some 29,000 acres, and was urging its claim for more, all without opposition from those whose duty it was to protect the rights of the St. Paul & Pacific Company and the holders of the bonds above-mentioned. That when the bondholders heard what was being done they sent an agent to the United States who, on behalf of the bondholders, employed counsel and appeared before the Secretary of the Interior to protect the rights of the bondholders, and upon a final hearing before the Secretary it was decided that the St. Paul Company was entitled to the lands for which patents had been erroneously issued to the Northern Pacific Company. Notwithstanding which decision, the First Division Company, the St. Paul Company, and the Trustees named in rhe mortgage have each and all neglected and refused to take any steps or measures to obtain the title to these lands for the said St. Paul & Pacific Company.

Also, that the management of the First Division Company has been wasteful and negligent and will be ruinous to the interests of said Company and the holders of its bonds if continued in the hands of those now controlling it.

That said First Division Company and said St. Paul Company have defaulted in payment of interest on their bonds, and are unable to pay the same; are burthened with a large floating debt; and all their property is mortgaged for more than its value.

The bill further alleges that it will take $5,000,000 to complete said extension lines from Watab to Brainerd and from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, but the bondholders, in order to protect the bonds already issued under the fifteen million-mortgage are willing to advance the further sum necessary to complete said lines, provided the same can be expended under direction of the Court, through a Receiver to be appointed for that purpose, and the parties advancing the money can have a first security for their reimbursement upon the roads and property of the First Division Company and the St. Paul Company, to which proviso the other bondholders are agreed.

Upon these charges and allegations the bill therefore asks that a Receiver be appointed by the Court to take possession, control, and management of the lines of road and all the property of the First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Company, and that the Receiver shall have authority to raise means and complete the extension lines by the 1st day of December next. The complaint is sustained by affidavits of John S. Barnes, Leon J. H. Willmar, and William Crooks. The first relates to his power of attorney to act for the other bondholders; the second recites in detail the transactions upon which the bill of complaint is based, and the third relates to the transactions of the First Division Company with De Graff & Co., the cost of the work and how much has been done on the extension lines, the value of the lands appertaining to those lines, the indebtedness of the First Division Company and its management in the interests of the Northern Pacific Company. Col. Crooks further makes affidavit that De Graff & Co., if given from the 1st of August or earlier, will contract to complete the extension lines by the 1st day of December next.

The bill of complaint also includes copies of the agreement of April 1, 1871.

Incidentally the bill and the affidavits make serious charges affecting George L. Becker and William G. Moorhead, as officers and managers of the business and finances of the First Division Company. These charges, briefly stated, are, that a portion of the money which should have been used for the construction of the extension lines was misappropriated to other uses; that bonds of the City of St. Cloud, and interest thereon, was wrongfully disposed of; that the management has been neglectful, wasteful, and injurious to the interests of the companies and bondholders—the wood and lumber contracts giving exclusive rights to Hill, Griggs & Co., and Armstrong & Co., being instanced, as also contracts with grain dealers prejudicial to farmers and others along the lines, and thereby damaging the business of the roads.

Mr. Willmar's affidavit recites, among other things, that $1,500,000 of the bonds secured by a $3,000,000 mortgage upon the main line of the First Division, were turned over to E. D. Litchfield as payment of the stock sold and transferred by him to the Northern Pacific Company, by which transaction the Northern Pacific Company became sole owner of all the stock of the First Division Company. Since which, he says, the road has not been kept in repair, but has been suffered to greatly depreciate in value.

Upon this bill of complaint and accompanying affidavits, Judge Dillon orders that the defendants appear at Chambers in Davenport, Ia., July 29, at 10 a. m., to show cause why a Receiver shall not be appointed pending the suit, as prayed in the complaint, to take possession, control, and management of all the property of the two companies (F. D. & St. P.) and with full authority to procure advances of money to complete the extension lines. The order grants Mr. Barnes to within ten days of the hearing to produce his power of attorney from the other bondholders, which he is advised has been forwarded to him from Holland, but which has not yet been received. Defendants are to serve their answer on the 24th, and all affidavits and documents to be used on either side must be exhibited to the other on the 26th, so that each party will be fully advised before starting from St. Paul for the hearing.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The foundation for the State Capitol at Salem, Oregon, is almost completed.

—The Union Pacific managers have adopted plans of a $300,000 depot, at Omaha, and a $100,000 building for general offices, and have ordered work to begin.

—Four toy-balloons tied together were sent up in Peoria on the Fourth, bearing the cards of the young men who started them. They landed in Mackville, Plat County, 100 miles away. So says a letter sent from the Postmaster of that place.

—It is said that Gov. Grover, of Oregon, is in correspondence with various parties in the southeastern part of the State with a view to the discovery of the murderers of the Modoc prisoners, intending, if they can be found, to take every possible step to bring them to justice.

—At Cincinnati, on the Fourth, a Miss Lowman had a lawn croquet party, and while the game was progressing she went into the house upon some domestic duty, and soon rushed out again upon the croquet grounds a mass of flames. Attempts were made to extinguish the flames, but when they were out the girl was burned from head to foot. She lived a few days of intense suffering.

—One of the most beautiful specimens of Christian steadfastness of which we have read for a long time, is reported from the little town of Hyannis, Mass. There is in that town a Universalist and a Baptist Church. The former was lately struck by lightning, and set on fire, and the only bell on which an alarm could be rung was that of the Baptist sanctuary near by, but the sturdy old sexton of that faith refused to give up the key of the church, declaring that he was "not going to interfere with the will of God."

—The absorption of the Maine Central Railroad by the Eastern Railway Company, from Boston to Portland and connecting with the former road, is indicative of a consolidation of all the roads from New York and Halifax, N. S. The next move will be the consolidation of the line between Bangor and the New Brunswick State line. This will form a single management between Boston and St. Johns, N. B. It is understood that the New York and New England Road, formerly Boston, Hartford & Erie, will be made the southern link of the grand through route between New York and Halifax.

—It seems that the notorious Judge Lynch of New Orleans had fully made up his mind, before listening to testimony or argument, to refuse a new trial of the Hawkins-*Picayune* libel suit. The first witness called, Mr. Anatole Verrett, was about to testify, when a question was objected to. Lynch, whose mind appeared to be wandering, astonished everybody by announcing: "I refuse to grant a new trial." He recovered himself and corrected his language by saying: "I sustain the objection to the introduction of this testimony." Lynch's unguarded remark was prophetic, for a new trial was refused. Outside of Grant's Louisiana tribunals suitors are not often favored with such prompt decisions.

—A curious incident in the life of the late Mrs. Somerville is related in an English magazine. She passed her last twenty-three years in Italy. It was truly pathetic that she of all people in the world should have been debarred a sight of the singular comet of 1843. The only Italian observatory which afforded the necessary implements was in a Jesuit establishment, where no woman was allowed to enter; so she was compelled "to look up at the sky with the mortifying knowledge of what was to be seen there but for the impediment which barred her access to the great telescope at hand."

—A case which is likely to call forth all the emotional resources of a French jury is told as follows: "A young man, having accepted a challenge from a noted duelist, goes home and tells his mother all about it. The good lady rushes off distracted to the house of the duelist, whom she finds practising with a pistol in his garden, and, what is worse, hitting the mark every time. She implores his mercy, but is coldly repulsed by the marksman, who declares his intention to kill her son. Thereupon, in her wrath and terror, the poor woman snatches up a pistol and shoots the duelist dead. The chances are that she will be acquitted, and, indeed, it is difficult to imagine any case which offers more, or more genuine, extenuation. A jury of mothers, at least, would not very long deliberate upon their verdict."

—One of the constantly recurring features of the literature of England, as it is of the life of England, is shooting. Novels and newspapers and magazines have ever been so full of pictures and suggestions of the moors that outsiders have come to consider the use of the gun the chief occupation of the English gentleman. Yet one is not quite prepared to have Mr. Ruskin say as he does that he believes "solemnly and without jest the English aristocracy's idea of their caste is that its life should be, distinctively from inferior human lives, spent in shooting. Have English gentlemen," he asks, in the Story of the Halcyon, "as a class, any other real object in their whole existence than killing birds?"

—The way of the transgressor is said to be hard, but a case is in progress over in Warren County, Ill., where the transgressee is apparently the party who finds the road difficult. A few weeks ago a festive individual named Wilcox eloped with the wife of a respectable citizen named Bowman, the twain carrying off with them a considerable amount of money and other property belonging to Bowman. The injured husband followed the pair, arrested Wilcox on charge of larceny and took him back to his starting point, where an examination resulted in the establishment of the fact that the wife was the guilty party, and Wilcox was discharged. The money was long ago spent, and now Wilcox has brought suit against Bowman for false imprisonment, and is likely to recover heavy damages. Bowman says he don't mind the loss of the wife, but he is a little sorry about the money.

—The New York Produce Exchange has published a new set of rules, among which may be found the following: "The Exchange Rooms are designed exclusively for private transactions, and all loud or boisterous conversation is prohibited. The throwing of dough, corn, or other articles is strictly forbidden, and any member who shall practice the same shall be guilty of misconduct. Smoking in any of the rooms of the Exchange before 2 p. m. is also prohibited."

—There is a dispute between two of the proprietors of property on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls as to the right of way under the cliff to the entrance under the Horse-Shoe Falls. The matter has been carried up to the Ontario Government, and an order in Council has been issued, and an arbitrator appointed to decide the momentous question as to whether Mr. Saul Davis or Mr. Sydney Barnett shall have the right to exact quarters from the visitors willing to make "damp, unpleasant bodies" of themselves.

—"A man in Scott County, Ky., has been tried three times for the same murder. First he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, next to two years, and the third time acquitted." The chances are that, if they had tried him again, they would have given him a $250 watch and chain.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE RAILROADS.

Total Abolition of the Pass System by the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Convention of Missouri and Kansas Freight-Agents in Chicago.

Proposed Narrow-Gauge Railway from Chicago to Paducah, Ky.---Shortening Up Expenses on the Lake Shore Road.

Every day more and more confirms the wisdom of abolishing the pass system on our railroads. The people, however, who have been in the habit of traveling at some one else's expense make a strong fight to obtain passes by some means not always creditable. At last the Chicago & Alton Road has entirely abolished passes, and Mr. Blackstone says there shall be no more return-passes given to drovers; so this difficulty, which at one time looked like an entering wedge into the entire reform, and its eventual overthrow and the return to old ruts, has been removed. The Michigan Central and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern have already signified their intention of doing away with passes, and now Mr. McCulloch, the representative of the Pennsylvania Railway in the West, says to Chicago roads. Only be firm and the Pennsylvania Company will begin 1874 with issuing no passes except to employes. If this great corporation should begin this reform in the East, the Erie and New York Central, and probably the Baltimore & Ohio would soon follow suit. So from present indications, all dead-heads must do their traveling West and East during the p-esent year,

FREIGHT-AGENTS' MEETING.

At the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday there was held a meeting of General Freight-Agents of Kansas and Missouri railroads, together with the General Freight-Agents of roads terminating in Chicago that connect with Missouri and Kansas roads. Many matters of business were transacted, but the most important was relative to passes. The Rock Island Road simply took the ground that if the Kansas and Missouri roads would not do away with their entire pass system, it (the Rock Island Railroad) would cut rates to St. Louis, and thereby seriously impair the business of these other roads. The representatives of these roads not being fully empowered to take so decided a step, deferred it until the meeting of the General Superintendents of these roads, to be held on the 26th inst., when, undoubtedly, the days of passes will be numbered in Missouri and Kansas.

CURTAILING EXPENSES.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, not having been able to negotiate the sale of their bonds in Europe, it has been deemed expedient by President Vanderbilt to curtail the expenses of the road as much as possible, and to defer the construction of a double track from here to Elkhart, the only portion of the road not already double-tracked.

A NEW NARROW-GAUGE ROAD.

From the Railway Review.

We have been favored by Mr. Jackson with the particulars of a scheme for a narrow-gauge road from Chicago to the Ohio River at Paducah, at which point it will connect with the Southern narrow-gauge system, whose progress in Western Kentucky and Tennessee has been stimulated by the approaching completion of the Cairo & St. Louis narrow-gauge road. Concerning this important and promising scheme, Mr. Jackson states that it is embodied in two companies, the Chicago, Homer & Southern, and the Danville, Olney & Ohio River. The President of both these companies, and the moving spirit of the enterprise, is M. P. Ayers, Esq., one of the most shrewd and enterprising men in this State. Although the President of, and a large owner in, a standard-gauge road—the Jacksonville & Southeastern—he is one of the few wide-gauge men who grasps the full meaning of the new system, and has the nerve to strike out from the groove of former ideas. A large amount of money has already been raised on the southern part of this line, and the work will soon be, if indeed it is not already, under way. It is proposed that this road and the Chicago, Millington & Western unite upon a common right of way into this city. Mr. Jackson places in our hands the following correspondence:

ATLANTA, Ga., June 14, 1873.

DEAR SIR: The inclosed letter was written by J. C. White, Esq., of Huntsville, Ala., the projector and first President of the Warrior & Tennessee Rivers Railway, from Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the Warrior River, to Florence, Ala., on the Tennessee River, 100 miles in length, *thus connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the Northwest by water and only 100 miles of railway.* The contents of the letter I find fully corroborated in a lecture delivered by Prof. H. E. Colton before the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute, May 23, 1873. The enterprise that he advocates—the Warrior & Tennessee Rivers Railway—is one well worthy the attention and liberal support of Chicago, and especially in connection with the proposed narrow-gauge railway from Chicago to Paducah, Ky. Respectfully,

E. HURLBERT.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 12, 1873.

Col. E. Hurlbert:

MY DEAR SIR: I send you another *South*, in which you will find some interesting matter pertinent to the enterprises under consideration. After much reading and deliberation, I am of the opinion that the narrow-gauge railway from the City of Chicago via Paducah, thence by the Tennessee River 200 miles, to Florence and Tuscumbia; thence through the richest mineral region on the continent to Tuscaloosa; thence down the Warrior River to Greensboro and Selma; thence down the Alabama River to Pensacola and Mobile, is the greatest railway enterprise of the age. The resources of the country to which this improvement would give cheap transportation, in this State alone, are $3,000,000,000 worth of yellow pine; at least 3,000,000,000 tons of the best quality of coal; 3,000,000,000 tons of the finest quality of iron; 500,000 bales of cotton; millions of barrels of turpentine, and immense quarries of marble and sandstone for building purposes. This State will need annually 10,000,000 bushels of grain, and 50,000,000 pounds of bacon, from the West. All this is independent of the vast amount of freight that would pass over the road from Cuba and the Central American States. It is estimated that Cuba, the West Indies, and the steam marine of the Gulf will consume annually 10,000,000 tons of coal, which heretofore has been furnished from England and Pennsylvania at a cost of not less than $9, and generally $12 per ton. The Atlantic & Northwestern Canal will cost $40,000,000, and will take forty years to build. A narrow-gauge railroad will afford immediate relief. Let us have it. Yours truly,

J. C. WHITE.

Col. Hurlbert,—Mr. Jackson states, and as our readers are well aware,—is largely interested in railways in the Southern States, and is at present a contractor on a narrow-gauge railway from Kansas City to St. Louis. It was mainly through his efforts that the Big Sandy Valley (narrow-gauge) was built, over which Cincinnati is to get cheap coal from the rich mines of Eastern Kentucky. There are several narrow-gauge roads in progress in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, all looking to a connection with the Cairo & St. Louis.

THE ROYAL SAXON BAND.

The sudden and unexpected appearance of the Royal Saxon Military Band from Dresden, in this city, with scarcely any previous announcement, although it is an indication of very unskillful management, should not be allowed to prejudice their patronage while in this city. They will play this evening at Aiken's Theatre, to-morrow afternoon at Ogden's Grove, and to-morrow evening at the North Side Turner Hall. That our readers may know in advance concerning the organization of the band and the character of its performances, we give place to the following extract from the Cincinnati *Commercial* concerning their playing in that city, where they performed a few evenings since. The *Commercial* says:

The Saxon Band as it performed last evening numbered fifty strong. The men were neatly and rather gaily dressed in a very dark green uniform with gilt buttons and sparingly trimmed with red. The only ornament was a long oval shoulder-strap striped with gold lace. The leader, Hans Girod, *kappelmeister* to the King of Saxony, is a vigorous and finely-built man of medium size, a handsome specimen of the German blonde. His age is 26. With the exception of the drummer, who is a man of middle age, the remainder of the band is composed exclusively of young men, ranging from 18 to 26. The extreme youth of the corps is somewhat remarkable. The beardless faces are many, but luckily there is no rawness in execution. The instruments employed are all brass except the kettle-drums. For this reason it is unfair to compare the Saxon Band with the French Band, though it must be admitted that for thrilling effect and melodious finish the French Band must continue to wear the laurels. Herr Girod is an eminent cornet soloist, and it is apparent that his band is, more than any other in existence, a cornet band. Its command of cornets gives it a splendid facility not unlike the flight of swift birds. Its animation is keen, stirring, and martial. The alto and bass instruments, especially the trombones, usually so explosive, are excellently blended; and, on the whole, the Band is so well balanced and so intelligently drilled that it will not be listened to anywhere in this country without marked warmth and even enthusiasm. The young performers are solidly built and the picture of good health, and there is a repose about their work that is quite impressive. If their leader says "Louder!" none of their number is likely to ask, reproachfully, "Vere is the vind?"

The full Band opened with Weber's Jubilee Overture, magnificently played. They gave two selections from Wagner, consisting of the Finale of the third act of "Lohengrin" and the overture to "Rienzi." As they rendered him, we came near liking Wagner for the first time. They also played, and played grandly, too, Strauss' "One Thousand and First Night," a fackeltanz from Meyerbeer, an introduction and chorus from Mercadante, Bach's lied, "Fruehlings Erwachen," and a "Shooting March," by Herr Girod. For encores the band executed "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Watch on the Rhine," both pieces eliciting applause and cheers. Their comparatively unpractised version of our National tune was played too fast, and was shorn of a bar, which imparted to it a piquant "foreign accent." Director Girod favored the audience with two cornet solos, a fantasy, and a polka of his own. He was tumultuously encored, and gave for one of his repetitions the "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore," with great sweetness and feeling. While he is not equal to Levy in producing glittering and electrifying passages, he is nevertheless a perfect master of the instrument and an adept in double and triple tongueing. His method is essentially pure, artistic, and sympathetic, seeking to delight rather than surprise. The concert was unquestionably one of the most interesting and inspiring we have ever had.

"BUNKO."

How the Victims are Picked Up by the "Steerers," and How They are Afterwards Robbed by the "Association"—Information for Countrymen Visiting Chicago.

The first knowledge to be obtained by the "steerer" is, that the intended victim is a stranger, which is usually ascertained in the following manner: Seeing a person whom he supposes to be "good," he approaches him, and asks the name of the street. If he does not readily inform him, he knows there is no mistake, and produces a three-number lottery ticket of the proper date, in the Missouri State Lottery, and after the proper conversation, asks the stranger to accompany him to the "office," which is only a short distance, to ascertain what has been his luck. The "steerer's" accomplice is standing a few steps in advance, waiting the result. If the stranger is induced to accompany him, he hurries ahead to the room to have things "fixed," the "steerer" making sufficient delay by asking his friend to join him in a glass of beer, and, as is generally the case, when seated at the beer-table, the stranger will respond and ask the "steerer" to have a glass. By this means he gets a peep into his pocket-book, and can judge about how much he is worth. They go to the "office" of the lottery, where things have been arranged in a manner well adapted to attract attention, having all the appearance of a legitimate business. Gold pieces to the actual amount of about $3,000 are neatly stacked up in front of a looking-glass, which makes the amount appear double, which in most cases works well on sore eyes. In addition to the gold is a large drawer set in sight behind the counter, with a glass front and open top; the front represents packages of money; the wrapper can only be seen; like the inside of the drawer, they are stuffed; the top is covered with bills of all sizes, giving the idea that the amount in sight will reach more than $100,000, when in reality not more than $300 is necessary to make the appearance. The clerks show up with pens behind their ears, sleeves held up with rubber bands, books all open, doing business, etc. The "steerer" approaches the desk, produces his ticket, asks what it drew; the clerk refers to the book, and finds that it drew $91 in gold. The money is paid him, with the exception of $1, which they cannot pay in gold, as their dollar pieces are all out; but he asks if he will not take a ticket in their special drawing, which will be drawn in five minutes. After signifying a willingness, he asks the stranger to "go in" with him. As the amount is so small, and his success has been so good, he "goes in." At this point a ten-dice lottery-cloth is produced, having fifty numbers painted on it, from 10 to 60. Several of these numbers are what are termed "representative" numbers—that is to say, they neither lose nor win, but you put double the sum up to represent what you have already up when such a number comes. There are three numbers that have the word "Bunko" painted on them, which are considered blanks; the remaining numbers—more than thirty—are all prizes, in accordance with how much money the player invests. The "drawing" is ascertained by placing ten dice in a box, and throwing them out, and the count is sure to be a representative number. Of course, the victim will represent, as he does not want to lose without a show for his money. He is doubled this way, till the matter becomes serious, when he thinks something might possibly be wrong, and desires to quit, at which point the "steerer" proposes to take it off his hands, and make good for him; but the clerk objects, on the ground that such cases are all the percentage the "Association" have, and insists that he must represent or forfeit. This again gives the victim confidence, and he makes it double the amount once more, when he is thrown into a blank. At this point commences the "kick," and when the "greeney" leaves the room everything is packed in less than a minute, put into an express wagon, and moved, and possibly opened again before a policeman can be found. As each play amounts to as much as $300, it will readily be seen how well it pays to keep moving. Only the knowing ones,—seven or eight,—most all of Chicago, know where the game is at; the gamblers generally are "barred," their assistance not being necessary, and the move being so often the question among them each morning is, "Where are they at to-day?" A man to play at the game must necessarily be a complete fool to continue after he is made to "represent" so often.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

EARLVILLE, Ill., July 14, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: M. H. Signor, a local Republican politician, and perpetual office-holder on a small scale, was arrested on Saturday last, and, after a hearing, in which he waived an examination, was bound over to appear before the next Circuit Court, in Ottawa, in the sum of $5,000, for alleged embezzlement of the school-fund. The amount missing is upwards of $5,000. He has been suspected for a long time, having held the office some twelve years, but has been upheld and shielded by his political friends. He could not get bail until to-day, when he gave up all his property as indemnity to his bondsmen. Joseph Hart, Republican Representative, is badly mixed up with this steal, having, as School Trustee, certified, year after year, that his friend Signor's accounts were correct. The people are very much disgusted with Mr. Hart, and will call upon him to resign, for incompetence or dishonesty, it matters little which. Samuel Wiley, a local politician, and irrespressible aspirant for office, has been very active in covering up this embezzlement, and is trying to prevent the exposure of his bosom friend Signor. The farmers, however, are thoroughly aroused, and will punish the rascals to the extent of the law. A unanimous vote of all the District-School Directors was cast on Saturday in favor of enforcing the law for the protection of the school-money and the punishment of the guilty.

These disclosures will certainly destroy one of the most corrupt little local rings to be found in the State.

WATCHMAN.

THE NEW RAILROAD FREIGHT-TARIFFS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your to-day's issue, referring to the new freight-tariffs, you say: "If the hardware and grocery men, whose views we reported last week, can bear without loss the increased rates with their heavy and bulky freights, as they certainly expect to do, the dry goods men, with their lighter merchandise, have nothing to fear." We failed to see the article referred to, and do not know who the grocers are who were interviewed. But we certainly do not agree with them. We do not believe any large grocery-house can bear without loss the increased tariff. Its effect is to turn immediately a large amount of trade from Chicago to St. Louis and other cities. We have now four large orders on our books, sent in conditionally, if freight can be had at about old rates. We cannot send the goods, but St. Louis merchants will. There are at best twenty cities and towns where we have sent our agents regularly, and where we have sold a large amount of goods each month, that, with the present freight-tariff, we are obliged to completely abandon. Our goods will not bear the increased rate of freight. We believe the new law will work a very serious injury to our trade and to our city.

FARRINGTON & SCHMAHL,
The Importers and Wholesale Grocers, 4, 6, and 8 Lake Street.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1873.

THE COURTS.

The Swage Block Case Again---Interesting Land Suits.

Remanding of a Missouri Convict---Criminal Court Items---Bankruptcy Matters.

The Courts in Brief and New Suits.

The somewhat celebrated "Swage Block" case was up before Judges Drummond and Davis, in the United States District Court yesterday. This suit is properly named Tyrrell v. Illinois Central Railroad Company and other railroad companies, which are charged with infringement of a patent of a machine for mending rails. The case has been on trial for several years, and at the conclusion of the last litigation was referred to H. W. Bishop, and he reported it in favor of the plaintiff, with damages against defendants amounting to $1,600,000. The case now comes up on the arguments on the exceptions filed to the Master's report. Mr. Gifford, of New York, one of the counsel on behalf of the railroad companies, occupied the day in opening the arguments. The case promises to occupy the attention of the Court for several days.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Charles Pick files a bill in the Circuit Court against Edgar F. Brown et al. Complainant avers that he lent defendant $2,000 on a mortgage on Lots 18, 19, and 20, Block 2, and Lots 1 and 2, Block 3, in Pick's subdivision of Lots 6 to 10, inclusive, of Turner's subdivision of the east part of N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 9, 38, 14; that the loan is still unpaid, and defendant, who, at the time of giving the said mortgage, declared that it was a first lien on the property, now states that one John C. Coe and one William D. Babbitt hold previous mortgages, which prevent defendant's allowing complainant to foreclose his mortgage. Under the circumstances complainant thinks he had better have the case settled before a court of equity, who, he hopes, will call his mortgage a first lien and declare it foreclosed.

LAND SUITS.

Catharine A. Innes and Ethel L. Innes, of Fayette, Ky., file a bill, in the Supreme Court, against Margaret T. Gist and others, praying for the partition of property left by the late Robert Innes, of Fayette, consisting of Lot 27, Block 1; Lots 3, 9, 10, Block 2; Lot 7, Block 3; Lots 9, 10, 13, 14, in Block 5; Lots 1 and 2, Block 6; Lots 1, 2, 3, Block 7; Lots 16, 17, Block 8; Lots 8 and 9, Block 4, all in Cook and Anderson's subdivision of w ½ of n e ¼ of Sec. 24, 29, 13.

Cornelius Moore files a petition, in the Superior Court, against W. G. Garro and Abby G. Garro, for the confirmation of his title to Lots 6 and 7, in W. G. Garro's Subdivision, in part of Block 10, Sec. 33, 39, 14; being part of Canal Trustees' Subdivision, Sec. 33, Lot 6, fronting on west side of Lowe street, 27 feet 5 inches, and running back 127 75-100 feet to a 10-foot alley, and Lot 7 fronting on east side of Lowe street, 27 feet 5 inches, and running back 127 75-100 feet to a 10-foot alley, the said lots being in the City of Chicago.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Wayne McVeagh, Franklin McVeagh, John B. Raymond, and Henry C. Barnard, partners under the name of Franklin McVeagh & Co., of Chicago, file a petition in bankruptcy against Martin Thumann, who, they allege, owes them $400.81, and is insolvent, having committed an act of bankruptcy in having permitted his property to be taken on legal process by his brother, Henry Thumann, for $1,053, with intent thereby to give a preference to said Henry Thumann.

In the matter of William Miller, of Peoria, an insolvent, Roger J. Brass, Provisional Assignee of the estate, is authorized to sell to H. F. Plats the stock of dry goods belonging to debtor, at 45 cents on the dollar, and the book debts of the firm at 33⅓ cents on the dollar. The value of the stock is estimated by the Assignee at about $14,000.

Register Hibbard, who has been enjoying his midsummer vocation at Burlington, Vt., will resume business this morning, when the second and third meetings of the creditors of Liebenstein et al., Smith et al., and Wight & Stevens will be held for the selection of an Assignee for each of the bankrupt estates.

A SLANGY THIEF.

The alleged Missouri cracksman and penitentiary-breaker, commonly known as Charley Ryan, was brought before Judge Porter yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. He was attended by Superintendent Washburn, Sam Ellis, the detective, and a squad of police. Mr. Gus Van Buren, the prisoner's counsel, was conspicuous by his absence, and grave fears were entertained that he had been sunstruck or roped into a bunko-den. Mr. Washburn presented to the Court a mittimus for further examination from a Justice, on a charge of larceny, and being a fugitive from justice, and got out on an affidavit of an ex-Warden of the Penitentiary, who, however, failed to recognize the prisoner in court. In the absence of his counsel, upon whom he had depended for bail, the prisoner undertook his own case, and began by remarking that he could see no plaintiff in the case; that he was willing and ready to give bail; and that Mr. Washburn combined in his person plaintiff, defendant, Judge, jury, etc. Here the Judge took his seat on the bench and briskly reviewed what is known of the circumstances under which the prisoner was arrested. The prisoner asked to have a moment's time in which to speak concerning his position. The Court acceded, when the prisoner asked the Court if he knew what a "stiff" meant, and, before the Court could say yes or no, as the case may be, he asserted that a "stiff had been put upon Superintendent Washburn by a number of people who were making a d—d fool of him." Here the Court interposed, stating that such obscenity and profanity would not be allowed while the Court was sitting, and deciding that in the lack of providing good and sufficient bail he should be remanded to jail, which he was accordingly.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Charles Cutter was placed on trial charged with swindling one Rutland out of $545 at bunko. Some time since Rutland was bunkoed out of this amount by Chicago gamblers, and, procuring the services of a detective, he had the man who did the bunko arrested. Mike McDonald bailed him out very shortly after the arrest was made. On the prisoner's appearing in court, yesterday morning, the prosecuting witness held that the prisoner was not the man originally arrested. A jury had been impaneled meanwhile, who, in view of the fact that the witness failed to identify the prisoner, discharged him. It may add fresh interest to the case to mention that Rutland is a professional monte player.

John Bowers was tried on a charge of larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to one year in the Reform School.

James O'Brien, found guilty of larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for 5 years.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In the United States District Court, George C. Fry, attorney for W. S. Lamb, Assignee of the Winneshiek Insurance Company, commenced fifty-one suits against as many premium note-makers for small amounts.

On Saturday, Judge Heaton, in the Superior Court, will dispose of all motions for new trials, or any other motions to be made in cases that have come before him, as after that date the Judge will return to his own Circuit.

S. G. Megill files a declaration in an action for trespass in the Circuit Court, against Hans W. B. Wulff, who, he alleges, on the 11th of this month, assaulted him, bruising and wounding his body, and carried him off to prison, where he was confined for over twelve hours, in consideration of which hardships complainant seeks to recover the sum of $5,000.

Eliza Davis files a bill, in the Superior Court, in a suit of ejectment against John Payne, who, she alleges, illegally detains possession of the south 10 acres of east ½ of northwest ¼ of Section 5, 40, 14, and thereby damages her to the extent of $1,000.

Charles R. Steele and V. Clarence Price, of Waukegan, file a bill in the United States Circuit Court against the Star Chemical Works, for the alleged infringement of the latter of complainants' use of the trade-mark, "Cream Baking-Powder," on packages of goods used in the culinary art.

Katey Burk files a praecipe in the Superior Court, in an action of trespass in the case against Mrs. Mary Melvin; damages, $10,000.

Seth B. Howes files a praecipe, in the Superior Court, in an action of trespass in the case against Joseph H. Mathier and J. D. L. Mathei; damages, $10,000; and against W. P. Smith and William Patrick, for a similar amount.

Richard D. Kirby and J. Watts Nichols, each brings suits in trespass, in the Superior Court, against Cyrus F. Miller, A. Swick, Henry Sears, E. B. Sears, and E. W. Beattie, for $2,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,822—S. G. Megill v. H. M. B. Wulff; trespass, $5,000. 7,823—Appeal. 7,824—C. Pick v. E. F. Brown et al.; bill to declare lien. 7,825—Commercial National Bank of Chicago v. Samuel P. Walley et al.; confession of judgment, $1,077.54. 7,826—William Robb v. E. C. Cooledge and J. H. Best, Jr.; assumpsit, $800. 7,827 to 7,831—Restored cases, 7,832 to 7,839—Appeal. (Burnt Record)—Benjamin Lunan, Jr., v. Whom it may concern; bill to perfect title to Lot 4, Block 46, Canal Trustees' new Subdivision of the E. fraction of S. E. fractional ¼ of Sec. 21, 39, 14.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,184—Katey Burk v. Mrs. Mary Melvin; trespass on the case, $10,000. 44,185—Catherine A. Innis et al. v. Margaret T. Gist et al; petition for partition. 44,186—Seth B. Howes v. Joseph H. Mathei and J. D. L. Harvey; trespass on the case, $10,000. 44,187—Seth B. Howes v. Wizzel P. Smith and William Patrick; same, $10,000. 44,188—Cornelius Moore v. William G. Garro et al.; petition to establish and confirm title. 44,189-90—Appeal. 44,191—Rosetta B. v. William Wallace Hester; divorce on ground of adultery and cruelty. 44,192—Octavia B. Fields v. Austin B. Wescott; bill. 44,193—Richland D. Kirby v. Cyrus F. Miller, A. Swick, Henry Sears, E. B. Sears, and E. W. Beattie; trespass, $2,000. 44,194—J. Watts Nichols v. Same; same, $2,000. 44,195—Oscar Brewster et al. v. R. Mason et al.; garnishment, $200. 44,196—Eliza Davis v. John Payne; ejectment, $1,000.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

A Little Girl Outraged—A Villain who Deserves to be Tried in Judge Lynch's Court.

The fourth brutal outrage which has been perpetrated upon the persons of unprotected females in this city during two months, occurred on Tuesday afternoon in the Fourth Police Precinct (Bridgeport). These outrages have been generally committed by a class of men known as genteel villains, the members of which are usually prominent as gamblers, pick-pockets, or bunko-men. They are always either fortunate in having plenty of money, or friends who have money, and thus, in most cases, the victims of their carnal brutality are hushed to silence, for a pecuniary consideration. The man who committed the last crime of rape, is not known. Sergeant Hood detailed the following facts to the reporters, concerning it: About 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, a well-dressed fellow met a little girl named Gertrude Springer, at the corner of Archer avenue and Halsted street, and asked her if she knew where he could employ a girl to nurse a small child. She replied that if her mother would consent to it, she would hire out for that purpose. At the brute's suggestion, he accompanied her to her home, No. 917 Halsted street. An arrangement was made, whereby the little girl was to go with him to his house, he agreeing to pay her $2.25 per week. The man insisted on the little girl going with him at once to his house, and, accordingly, her mother reluctantly consented to let her go. The monster and his little servant proceeded on Halsted as far as the railroad track, thence west, crossing the South Branch at that point, when they came in sight of a house which the man said was his. Near by was a clump of bushes which, when they had entered, he remarked was a good place to rest from the heat, and so sat down. The little girl remained standing, but being unsuspicious, did not attempt to get away. Suddenly the inhuman wretch leaped up, and, placing his hand over her mouth, forced her to the ground, and despite all her struggles and frantic efforts to escape, he succeeded in accomplishing his brutal purposes. Although much exhausted, and, to use her own expression, "almost dead," she managed to escape from the villain's clutches, and reach her home in safety. Yesterday morning her mother reported the matter to Sergt. Hood, who at once detailed officers to arrest the guilty party. Yesterday evening he had not been found, but the police have such an accurate description of him that his escape is hardly possible. He told Mrs. Springer, the girl's mother, that his name was Charles Reed, and his place of residence near the Stock Yards. His victim is not quite 13 years old, and is a very pretty, innocent girl, whose virtue is unquestioned. An examination by a physician yesterday afternoon confirmed the girl's statement.

$97 WORTH OF INFORMATION.

How a Preacher from an Interior Town Sought "Information" in a Bunko Den.

Country ministers, like country church-members, sometimes leave their moral strait-jackets at home when they come to the city. They often pursue pleasures in town which they would run from in their own quiet and gossipy hamlets. An old minister from Sullivant, this State, whose work in the vineyard of the Lord, has extended through many years, on Tuesday registered his name at the Commercial Hotel, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. After supper, Tuesday, he seated himself in an easy chair, at the Dearborn street entrance, and meditated upon the beauties of a sunset in the heart of a large city, his vision being limited by engine-house No. 13. His meditations were rudely aroused by a well-dressed man who laid his hand familiarly on the old gentleman's shoulder and asked him if he was not from Sullivant. The good man acknowledged that he was from that town, but said "I do not know you." "Why," said the affable young man, "I'm the horse-trainer." "Well," said the parson, "I remember there was a horse-trainer at Sullivant, but I did not know him." By the affectation of much wining suavity the beguiler won the confidence of the minister, and induced him to accompany him to a room on the corner of Clark and South Water streets, where the prizes of the Louisville lottery were being distributed. The quondam horse-trainer said he had drawn a large amount of money, some of which he would like to spend on the minister, as a poor return for the pleasure of his company. The rest of the story is dull because it is so ordinary. The man of God bowed to the shrine of Bunko to the tune of $97. Like all such worshippers, he claims that he lost the money on a tour of investigation, and, unfortunately, paid dear for the information he acquired.

SOMINOUK TRIBE NO. 4, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I hope you will pardon me for interposing an objection to your notice of the installation of officers in Sominouk Tribe No. 4. The notice you received was written by our Venerable Prophet, and was a fac-simile of the notice sent to another journal, and the latter printed it correctly.

The Improved Order of Red Men is not a burlesque institution, neither is it something new, but has been in existence ever since the patriots of almost a century ago made a "tea-pot" of Boston Harbor, as a secret benevolent society, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, and many other States in the Union; it ranks only second to Masonry in numbers. The motto of the order is, "Freedom, Friendship, and Charity."

Our Tribe—the first in Chicago, and fourth in Illinois—started out with nearly 100 charter members; and Red Men as we are in name, our advertisements in THE TRIBUNE have always heretofore been correctly printed, although written by the same Red Man whose manuscript proves such a stumbling-block to you. Our officers are: W. W. Winter, Prophet; M. W. Case, Sachem; A. W. Wagoner, Senior Sagamore; L. D. Tuttle, Junior Sagamore; R. D. Waggoner, Chief of Records; James Van Vechten, Keeper of Wampum (funds).

M. W. CASE, M. D.

AN INTOLERABLE NUISANCE.

That is exactly what the sewer is at Twenty-second street. All the trains of the Illinois Central and the Michigan Central Railways stop at that station, and hundreds of passengers take the cars there every day. The sewer empties its large black stream of concentrated nastiness inside the breakwater, directly in front of the depot. From it an unendurable stench greets the thousands of passengers who enter or leave the city by these roads.

It is outrageous that the first impressions of strangers should be derived from the noxious smells that come from the mouth of one of the largest streams of filth gathered from the sinks of one of the most populous districts in the city. We heard of one lady who contracted a fever, as it was believed, from this sewer, during half an hour she was forced to wait for the cars.

To remedy this nuisance, that literally "smells to Heaven," the Board of Public Works should at once cover the sewer and carry it outside of the breakwater. The good name and the health of the city should no longer be made to suffer from it. Let it be done at once.

DISINFECTANTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice your advice to the people to prepare a disinfectant, and use it on their premises. Now, those who most need this article have not the time nor the sense to make it. Why not appoint reliable persons in each district to make and distribute this article at every house in their district, at reasonable rates, and compel all who are able to purchase and use the same until all danger is over?

O. B.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

Evanston.

The Board of Trustees of Evanston met on Tuesday night in the Town Hall, President Gilbert in the chair. Present, Gilbert, Gage, Blanchard, and Phelps. The Committee on Plats and Subdivisions reported favorably on Robert Common's Subdivision of the north twenty-one acres, more or less, of the southwest quarter of Sec. 12, Township 41, Range 13 west. Approved.

O. H. Mann asked leave, in a petition, to raise his house and lower his basement, and make other improvements and alterations looking to conformity with the new grade on Davis street. Granted.

The committee appointed on a safe reported that James Wigginiber had offered to build a brick vault for $110. The Committee were given power to act.

The Committee on Street Lamps were instructed to let the contract for lighting the streets immediately.

Charles K. Bannister, Civil Engineer, was instructed to make a sounding in the lake in the line of the pier, and two on either side, parallel with the former, diagram the same with the measurements, and submit the results to the Board at his earliest convenience.

William Blanchard, Wilson Philips, and Charles J. Gilbert, Commissioners to make an estimate of the cost and expenditures of laying pipes and putting in hydrants, including the material, reported as follows, and the report was approved:

For 35,000 feet of iron pipe, and work, labor, and material in laying the same	$53,200
For 26 valves	1,200
For 50 hydrants complete, including work, labor and material	5,000
For extra castings and freight	4,000
For cost of making and laying assessment	1,500
Total	$64,900

A sidewalk is to be built on the east side of Sherman avenue, from Clark to Foster street, the Board having gone through the legal motions connected therewith.

The Committee on Street-Lamps reported that they had been able to secure the services of Nathan Branch and G. A. Bell, for lighting the village lamps.

Board adjourned for one week.

AN OUTRAGE.

There are now in the County Jail two persons, Ferdinand Wick and Joseph Laab, held over under bail on the suspicion that they were the assailants of Charley Prantz, the young man who was wantonly shot down near Evanston one Sunday night last month. These men were examined by two suburban Dogberrys, and held over in bail to appear for examination on the *next* day. Neither of these men have been able to give bail, nor was the slightest scintilla of evidence brought out to implicate them. The whole affair has every appearance of being a gross outrage on the rights and liberties of two inoffensive citizens, and demand the immediate attention of the proper authorities.

Hyde Park.

Joseph H. Gray, Assessor of Hyde Park, having about completed the assessment for the year 1873, reports the

Assessed value of real estate as	$4,801,532
Personal property	150,000
Total	$4,951,532
Assessment last year	3,614,726
Increase	$1,336,806

The Prairie Farmer Company

desire to secure convenient quarters in the South Division for their offices. Rooms that are provided with power and steam heat preferred. Room for business offices must not be above second floor. Location, north of Van Buren street. Parties having such quarters to rent will please call on, or communicate with the Company, at No. 674 Wabash avenue.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

—No one, having lived in Western Michigan a quarter of a century, has failed to observe the great change in the climate of this region. Our winters are colder and our summers dryer and hotter. Is this change to be permanent? if so, why? Will the change that is going on in time affect what is known as the fruit belt of Western Michigan, destroying the hopes and expectations of those who have invested largely in lands to be converted into peach and apple orchards and gardens in which to cultivate the smaller fruits?—*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

GRAND

German Military Concerts!

BY THE FAMOUS

Band of the Royal Saxon Sharpshooters' Regiment, No. 108, (Prince George), from Dresden.

3 CONCERTS ONLY,

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF

MR. HANS GIROD,

Cornet-a-Piston Virtuoso to the King of Saxony.

I. Concert to-night, Thursday, at 8 p. m., at AIKEN'S THEATRE. Admission, $1.

II. Concert to-morrow (Friday) Afternoon, from 2:30 to 7 p. m., at OGDEN'S GROVE.

III. Concert to-morrow (Friday) Night, at 8 p. m., at NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY!

Patronized by the Elite of Society!

MONDAY, July 14, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

Robertson's Beautiful Society Comedy,

HOME!

And reappearance of John Dillon in the Glorious Farce of

THE TWO POLTS.

In rehearsal—SCHOOL.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.

Positively the LAST THREE NIGHTS of

TONY PASTOR'S GREAT STAR TROUPE!

Chicago's last opportunity of witnessing the performances of this MAMMOTH COMBINATION, as they are advertised for and must positively appear in Kalamazoo, Mich., on Monday next.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 17,

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Introducing all the Stars in their great Specialties.

Monday evening, July 19, Grand Complimentary Testimonial to TONY PASTOR.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

Of the Brilliant Young Actress,

KATIE PUTNAM.

MONDAY EVENING, July 14, and during the week, first time in America of the new Emotional Drama,

WORLD AND STAGE.

KATE ROBERTSON..........KATIE PUTNAM.

Farewell Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

RISING STAR LODGE, NO. 50,

OF I. O. F. S. O. OF I.

First Annual Excursion to Milwaukee,

ON SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1873.

Tickets for round trip, $2.50, including admission to the grounds. Excursion train will leave Chicago by C. & N. W. R. R., cor. Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 8 a. m. sharp, and leaves the Milwaukee Depot at 11 p. m. Omnibuses will be in attendance to take passengers to and from the grounds free of charge. Tickets good for Sunday and Monday. Omnibuses will be in readiness to take passengers at the return of Excursion Train to any part of the city. Tickets for sale at D. Samson's, 121 Clark-st.; Florsheim Bros'., cor. Hubbard-court and State-st.; Hartman Bros'., cor. Halsted and Harrison-sts.; Van Baalen's, 366 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS CARD.

Western Rag, Paper, Twine and Metal Warehouse.

JOHN E. PETTIBONE,

Warehouse 286, 288 and 290 Fifth-av.

Late of 104 and 106 Randolph-st. Established in 1863. Burnt out Oct. 9, 1871. Stock called for in any part of city.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line.

For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK......Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL...........Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $70 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports.................$30.00 Currency.

Round-Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., corner Lake.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Greece.....Saturday, July 12 | Canada.....Saturday, July 26
Egypt.......Saturday, July 19 | Spain........Saturday, Aug. 2

Cabin Passage, $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

Algeria..........July 23 | Abyssinia..........July 19
Russia...........July 30 | Batavia.............July 26
Java..........August 6 | Calabria.........August 2

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA..........................Wednesday, July 9.
PENNSYLVANIA...............Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA.........................Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA...........................Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,

BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..May 28
GLAMORGAN..June 18

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..$80 currency
Second Cabin.......................................55 currency
Steerage..30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,
Room 21 Tribune Building.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

Racine College includes three Schools:

1. A COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, with full Collegiate Course.
2. A SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, to be begun this Autumn.
3. A GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The three Schools begin Sept. 10. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank.

SUMMER RESORT.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

Massena Springs, on Raquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River, will open June 20 for reception of guests. Accommodation first-class. The Hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended by the medical faculty in wide range of diseases. Guide to Springs may be had of Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-av. Hotel, N. Y. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., or 120 Front-st., N. Y.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils.

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‖ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‖12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	‖10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	‖ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 7:20 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 9:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 18 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Passenger	5:00 p.m.	10:20 a.m.
Elgin Freight	6:30 a.m.	7:00 p.m.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Home."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "World and Stage."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Tony Pastor's Variety Combination.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner Congress. Concert by the Royal Saxon Band.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, July 17, 1873.

Two Modocs, the last of Capt. Jack's band, surrendered yesterday, and were taken into camp.

Oakes Ames' will is now in probate, and the accompanying inventories show that his estate amounts to $5,754,254.

The Ohio Liberal Committee recommends all the Liberals of that State to attend the Anti-Monopoly and Anti-Republican Convention to be held at Columbus on the 30th inst.

Three hundred and fifty granges have been formed throughout the country since July 1. The whole number of these societies is now 4,700, and their membership is 350,000. The national headquarters are to be moved to Washington.

In accordance with the recommendation of Chief Engineer McComb, the War Department has decided to apply $80,000, three-fourths of the appropriation of the last Congress for the improvement of the Illinois River, to the construction of the dam at Copperas Creek.

For Frenchmen, who have been paying so heavy taxes for the German War indemnity, to celebrate the 5th of September as Evacuation Day, would seem a most natural, and, to the unofficial mind, a most proper, proceeding. The French Government thinks differently, for reasons of its own which are not given, and has forbidden any such celebration.

Mormon circles in Utah are greatly scandalized by the desertion of Brigham Young by one of his wives. She is his seventeenth wife, and has left him, taking with her a large amount of furniture and personal property. She has retained eminent counsel, and intends to sue for divorce and generous alimony. The suit may be expected to give glimpses never before revealed of the harem-life of Salt Lake City.

As a last expedient for stifling the Canada Pacific Railway scandal, the Dominion Government has determined to prorogue the sitting Parliament immediately upon the presentation of the report of the Investigating Committee. This course, the Toronto *Globe* remarks, will have no other effect than to intensify the determination of the people to get at the bottom of the foul business and uncover the guilty parties, no matter what their station be, nor how long they elude pursuit.

An attempt was made in the Industrial Congress at Cleveland yesterday to pass a resolution pledging the Association to ignore all political questions, leaving them to be discussed and decided by the local societies at pleasure. This motion was opposed on the ground that the success of co-operation, as the economic history of England abundantly showed, depended on legislation, and legislation could not be influenced without political action. The resolution was finally referred to a committee for further consideration.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention, which met at St. Paul yesterday, nominated Cushman K. Davis, of St. Paul, as their candidate for the Governorship. Gov. Austin was an aspirant for renomination, but withdrew, and left the course to the Hon. W. D. Washburn and Mr. Davis, the latter of whom came in ahead by a majority of 5 out of a vote of 305. The resolutions are of much the same tenor as those adopted by the Iowa Republican Convention. They advocate cheaper transportation, praise Congress for its exposure of Credit Mobilier and other corruption, and denounce the salary-steal.

It is reported from Madison that the general officers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad have commenced a tour of inspection on their road, with a view to a reduction of expenses. They propose to stop all construction work that can be safely discontinued this season, and they will undertake no new extensions. It is also their purpose to reduce the working force as much as possible. This policy will undoubtedly be imitated largely by all the Western roads, and it is an acknowledgment of the pressure which the movement against excessive rates is making on the railroads. It is added that the Company intend to bridge the Mississippi River at La Crosse, at the place they originally selected, despite the adverse decision of the Secretary of War. This will make a pretty kettle of fish.

Vice-President Shepherd, of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, and United States Commissioner Davenport, of New York, have failed in their attempt to have Mr. Dana taken to Washington to be tried there for his alleged libelous articles on the management of the Board of Public Works. The warrant on which Mr. Dana was arrested and was to be carried away was issued by a Police Justice of Washington, whose Court not only has a doubtful jurisdiction in cases of libel, but would not afford Mr. Dana a trial by jury. Judge Blatchford, to whom Mr. Dana's counsel appealed for protection, has decided that it would be unconstitutional to allow him to be taken for trial where he would be denied a jury, and has, therefore, ordered his release. This decision was received with cheers by the people in the court-room.

The case for the prosecution which was recently closed, in the trial of the Tichborne claimant for perjury, produced 150 witnesses, 100 of whom swore that he is not Roger Tichborne, and forty of whom gave evidence that he is Arthur Orton. Several involuntary *alibis* were proved against the corpulent claimant, and, as the case now stands, the evidence would appear to be entirely conclusive that the claimant is an imposter. But the other side is yet to be heard from. It is not impossible that it will produce two witnesses where the prosecution has one. Among various rumors is one that the defense can prove that Arthur Orton died ten years ago. There is another that the veritable Arthur Orton will be produced in court. It wouldn't be a bad idea, perhaps, to do both. The jury could then take its choice, and it would certainly be in no worse confusion than it is now.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, except provisions. Mess pork was dull, and averaged 10c per brl lower, at $15.50 cash, and $15.25@15.50 seller August. Lard was dull, and 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.20@8.25 cash, and $8.35@8.40 seller August. Meats were quiet and irregular, shoulders being ⅛c higher, at 7⅝@7⅞c; middles ⅛c per lb lower, at 8⅝@8⅞c; and sweet pickled hams easier, at 10@12¼c. Highwines were active and firm at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were active and unchanged, at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was less active, and ½c lower, closing at $1.18⅛ seller the month, and $1.14⅛ seller August. Corn was in moderate demand at unchanged prices, closing steady at 35⅞c cash, and 37⅞c seller August. Oats were less active and ⅛c lower, closing at 28⅞c cash, and 27⅞c seller August. Rye was dull and nominally unchanged at 56c. Barley was irregular; old, inactive and unchanged; new No. 2 excited and 11c higher, selling at 76c seller September. The hog market was excited and advanced 15@20c, or to $4.35@5.00 for poor to choice. Cattle were dull and weak. Sheep were unchanged.

The local politicians of Leavenworth, Kansas, have organized a "Grange," and applied for a charter, which has, up to the present time, been refused. The rural Grangers don't want their society. The Leavenworth *Times* says:

> A prominent Granger remarked to us yesterday that the line must be drawn somewhere. "If we admit Col. Coffin," said he, "we would have to admit Len Smith. If Smith were admitted, we would be obliged to admit Jim Legate. When Legate was admitted, Markson would apply. If we admitted Markson, Tom Johnson would have to be admitted, and within less than two months every do-nothing individual in town would belong to the order." The contest herein described is not without interesting features. It is the first determined movement of the farmers to repel place-seeking politicians from their councils, and in this worthy cause they have the warmest sympathy of the *Times*. Corrupt office-seekers view the increasing strength of the order with alarm, perceiving that a concentration of honest men is no guarantee for the prosperity of rogues, hence they seek to gain their selfish ends by familiar fellowship rather than risk the unpleasant consequences of declaring war against the farmers' movement.

If Col. Coffin, Len Smith, Jim Legate, and Tom Johnson were enrolled among the Patrons of Husbandry by reason of their owning a certain amount of unimproved land in Kansas, Senator Pomeroy would be entitled to take all the degrees in the order at one sitting, for he owns more land than anybody else in the State.

Much dissatisfaction among the Southern and Western members of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition is growing out of the fact that the Commission is evidently run in the interest of a ring of Philadelphians, and that it has been packed by this ring at the expense of certain States, which are entitled to representation by their own citizens. For instance, the State of Georgia is represented by Mr. Lewis Waln Smith, of Philadelphia, who seems to be the leading spirit of the whole enterprise. The State of Louisiana is represented in part by John Lynch, carpet-bagger, and member of the celebrated Lynch Board of Canvassers, and in part by one Pennypacker, of Philadelphia. Indiana was at one time represented by a Philadelphian also, but upon the protest of Gov. Hendricks he was removed, and a resident of Indiana appointed. The ring character of the Commission has been severely commented on by the local press of Philadelphia, but without effect. We understand that it is the purpose of the Western and Southern Commissioners to ask Congress to pass a supplemental bill, requiring that the Commissioners shall be actual residents of the States they represent. Nothing less than this will satisfy the Western members of the Commission; and we may add that nothing less will commend the Exposition itself to the confidence of the country at large.

The police authorities of New York do not seem disposed to undertake the task of closing the beer-saloons on Sunday. Some time ago the Supreme Court of New York decided that beer, ale, and wine were included under the general head of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drinks. A week or more ago, the announcement was made that the Excise Commissioners, following this decision, would proceed to close the beer-saloons as well as all other saloons on Sunday, in conformity to the Sunday law. The order was to go in force on the 12th inst., which was last Sunday. The investigation of the reporters on that day found the German gardens and beer-saloons open as usual, and no notice had been served on them to close. They sold no spirituous liquors whatever, but lager-beer, weiss-beer, and Rhine wine. Mr. Henry Smith, the President of the Police Commissioners, was visited, and said that there was as yet no intention of enforcing the Sunday law as against the German beer-saloons. "I am in favor of letting the Germans have all the beer they want," he said; "the Germans are a peaceable, orderly class of people, and nobody has a right to interfere with their enjoyment." The testimony of the police officers who were interviewed was to the effect that the German resorts were all quiet and orderly, and that no spirituous liquors were sold. It seems, then, entirely practicable to make a distinction between beer and spirituous liquors even in as large a city as New York.

RAILROAD CHARGES.

Just now, when the question is so warmly disputed what the railroads ought to charge, it may be worth while to look back a little and see what they have charged. As the complaint is mainly with regard to Western roads, it may help, also, to know what Eastern roads charge for doing the same sort of business.

Take first the great trunk roads, the Pennsylvania, New York Central & Hudson River, Erie, and Boston & Albany at the East, and the Lake Shore, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Alantic & Great Western, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and Great Western, of Canada, operating in connection with the Eastern trunk lines in the movement of Western produce. Comparing the latest published returns, those of 1871, we find that the average charge per ton per mile on the four Eastern roads was 1 69-100 per ten per mile, and on the five Western trunk lines only 1 31-100 per ton per mile. This is because the Western roads, having less local traffic in a country less compactly settled, do a larger proportion of through business, which can be and is done at a somewhat lower cost. The greater the distance to which a load is moved, the lower the actual cost of moving it, and hence the lower the charges to which close competition will push the railroads. Carrying at lower rates, the five Western roads yielded much smaller earnings. The average net earnings of the four Eastern roads were $7,596 per mile, and the average net earnings of the five Western roads only $2,701 per mile. The alleged cost of the Eastern roads was about $80,000 per mile, and of the Western about $50,000; the four Eastern roads therefore earned about 9½ per cent interest on their cost, and the five Western roads about 5 4-10 per cent.

Let us next take another class of Western roads, which, having far less through traffic to sustain them, are yet relieved from that competition with the water route which helps to keep rates so low on the trunk roads Eastward. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, Illinois Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Western Union, Ohio & Mississippi, Kansas Pacific, Burlington & Missouri River, and Hannibal & St. Joseph, all published statements in the same year which enable us to compare their average charge per ton per mile with those of the most prosperous trunk routes of the Eastern and Central States. On these ten roads, the average distance to which freight was moved was 147 miles; on the Lake Shore and four other Western trunk routes, 169 miles; and on the four Eastern roads 159 miles. Actual cost being less as distance increases, we cannot expect to find rates quite as low for an average haul of 147 miles as for one of 169 miles. But the average charge per ton per mile on the ten roads last named, in 1871, was 2 54-100 cents,—nearly double the rate on the five Central lines, and one-half greater than the rate on Eastern trunk roads. Nevertheless, even with higher charges, the ten Western roads realized net earnings of only $2,782 per mile,—probably about 6 per cent on their cost. Some of them have never paid any dividends. Between these roads and the great trunk roads of the East, however, the comparison is scarcely a fair one, because they have as yet a much smaller business. But the charges on the trunk roads of the South are still higher; those carrying over one hundred miles average 4 1-5 cents per ton per mile, and yet their net earnings are only $1,725 per mile,—less than 5 per cent of their cost.

This difference in rate charged on Eastern, Western, and Southern roads is not confined to the larger and longer routes. Although but a small proportion of the roads make public the facts necessary to enable the inquirer to ascertain the rate actually charged for freight, enough have done so to give a fair idea of the relative cost of transportation in the different sections. Of these, twelve roads at the South, carrying freight each an average distance of twenty miles or over, vary in charge per ton per mile from 2 8-10 to 11 cents,—the latter rate being the average receipts of the Galveston & San Antonio. The average rate charged by all of them for an average distance of about eighty miles is 5½ cents per ton per mile. Twenty-three roads in the Western States (not including the five Central lines already mentioned) carry freight an average distance of 107 miles, and charge an average rate of 3 cents per ton per mile. Sixty-four Eastern roads, carrying freight an average distance of fifty-nine miles, charge an average rate of 3¼ cents per ton per mile. Many of these, however, are short roads, upon which the cost is necessarily somewhat higher per mile than it is on longer Western roads; those carrying an average distance of thirty miles or less charge an average rate of about 5 cents per ton per mile. Considering the distance and cost, therefore, the people of the Western States already get lower rates per ton per mile from the roads upon which they depend than the people either of the South or of the East. The average net earnings of the twenty-three Western roads are $1,866 per mile, and of the sixty-four Eastern $2,619 per mile—for many of them do not pay expenses, and many more barely pay interest on borrowed money. The roads which yield more than ordinary interest on their cost are comparatively few in number.

It is an incident worth noting that the lowest rate charged by any road of which full statistics are given is 1 1-10 per ton per mile, the average charge by the Great Western of Canada. Paying less for iron and material, it yields net earnings of $4,037 per mile upon rates not much above the actual cost of transportation in a neighboring country blessed with a tariff called "protective"!

MIGRATIONS OF THE BLACKS IN THE SOUTH.

The Beauregard movement, the features of which were recently indicated in his pronunciamento, seem destined to be realized in one respect at least, namely, the complete Africanization of certain Southern States, among them, Louisiana and Mississippi. The former is already virtually Africanized, and the latter rapidly becoming so. During the last twelve months, over 30,000 negroes have left the hills of Georgia, where the soil is poor and unproductive, and have swarmed into the lowlands of the Mississippi, where the prairies are rich in soil and more easily cultivated. This incursion of the negroes is constantly going on, and with increased rapidity. The Memphis *Appeal*, in a recent issue, gives a very careful statement of this segregation of races and its results. The tendency of the Africans is to the lowlands, and of the whites to the hills. With the accumulation of wealth, the whites flock to the villages and cities and build new towns among the hills, while the negroes pour steadily into the lowlands, where their toil is the most profitable, and where they will ultimately monopolize the best cotton and sugar-growing plantations. In the same ratio that they concentrate, the whites are forced out, and in many instances the planters are subdividing their estates and selling to the freedmen, while in many others, where the freedmen are in the majority, the taxes for the support of negro schools and office-holders are so onerous that real estate becomes a burden, and thus, by compulsory sales, the negroes become the owners as well as the tillers of the soil. Louisiana is hopelessly destined to become a black State, and the segregation of the two races is progressing so rapidly in Mississippi that the disposition to create a new State west of the Tennessee and east of the Mississippi River grows stronger and stronger. A definite proposition has already been made to annex to West Tennessee those counties of Mississippi north of the Tallahatchie River, which would surrender the rest of the State to negro rule and occupation entirely. This would take from Mississippi the Counties of Tunica, De Soto, Panola, Marshall, Benton, Union, Tippah, Alcorn, Prentiss, and Tishmingo, and leave the negroes in possession of at least five-sixths of the State, and in complete control of the prairies and valley lands. This proposition has been very generally discussed by the press and among the people, and meets with very general favor, especially in the northern counties. Some of the southern counties object that the northern ones have no right to abandon the rest to the domination of the negroes, to which they reply that the doom of the State is sealed, and that they have the right to provide for their own security. Commenting upon the condition of things, the *Appeal* says: "Of course, there is much of all this indicative of the course of future rather than of present events. Not the less earnest among thoughtful people is the discussion of facts and questions here presented, which Mississippians are accustomed to consider when the migratory movements of races in the Gulf States are closely scanned. We only propose to suggest, in view of these simple facts, that if miscegenation be deemed an objectionable incident of Beauregard's scheme of fraternization with blacks, that the entire separation of races is infinitely more probable and much more rapidly approaches final consummation." As the first great general result of the emancipation of the colored race, this segregation of races is a fact which will be regarded with more than usual interest, as well as the new problems which must grow out of distinctive black governments in States, and the new commercial questions which will inevitably arise from the new proprietorship of Southern industries.

THE CANADIAN CANALS.

While the Dominion of Canada is staggering under the revelation that her last elections were carried with American greenbacks, and that the price paid for the same was the charter of the Canada Pacific Railway and its various subsidies of bonds and lands, the work of enlarging the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals is going on—rather slowly and grudgingly, perhaps, but nevertheless going on. This particular work was a sort of tub to the whale—a concession to the commercial classes of Lower Canada, intended to amuse them while the Government was plunging recklessly in debt to build two utterly useless and wasteful railways (the Inter-Colonial and Canada Pacific), virtually connecting Halifax with Vancouver's Island, through British territory, without population or productions to pay the operating expenses after completion. Nevertheless, we are willing to concede that the Canadians have the right to spend their own money in their own way.

Of all her public enterprises, however, her citizens know that those most productive of benefit are her canals. These canals are at present wholly inadequate to the growing volume of business, and the Government has wisely set apart $12,000,000 to enlarge them. The present Welland Canal, which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, has an average width of 50 feet at the bottom, and is from 50 to 200 feet wide at the top, and admits the passage of vessels drawing 10 feet of water. The St. Lawrence Canals do not allow the passage of vessels drawing over 9 feet of water. It is proposed to increase these canals to 12 feet depth, and to enlarge their bottom width to 100 feet. Without these canals, the Dominion would be cut off from trade with the Western States of this country; with these canals properly enlarged, that trade would be increased tenfold, and the Canadian Treasury would have an immediate return from the commerce. There are two or three lines of steamers running from Montreal to Liverpool, and, as soon as these canals are made large enough to pass steamers from Chicago, there will be trade enough with the Western States to employ double the number of steamers. There is no reason why the bulk of imports to the Western States should not come through Montreal. Steamers between Montreal and Europe could then have a certainty of full cargoes each way during the whole season of navigation. This increased commerce will begin instantly upon the completion of the canals, while the railway to the Pacific, along the northern shore of Lake Superior, and thence 2,700 miles to Puget Sound, will not pay 1 per cent on its cost for the next half century. The expenditure of $12,000,000 upon the canals is a matter of ordinary precaution. It is necessary to preserve the value of the canals already existing; it is a necessary addition to the means of carrying on the increased business which has grown up; it is but opening a doorway to admit a trade which is limited only by the facilities of transportation.

It is true that the completion of these canals will be of direct, immediate, and immense benefit to this country, and for this reason there have been persons in Canada who have opposed it. These persons, in their hostility to the United States, would rather have no commerce on the St. Lawrence than do anything that would benefit any portion of the American people. Nevertheless, better counsels have prevailed, and, though intense "loyalty" demanded and obtained the millions for the Pacific and Inter-Colonial Railways, the comparatively small sum needed for the direct and practical work of enlarging the canals was also granted. The enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals will be of immediate profit to every grain and provision producer in the Northwest. It will add a large percentage to the price of corn and grain at the place of growth. It will have an immediate effect on the rates of transportation to the seaboard. It will give to the producers an all-sufficient summer route to market. It will be an extension of lake navigation to the Lower St. Lawrence, by opening that river to every vessel, steam or sail, that can float on the lakes. It will permit the shipment from Chicago of grain by water without breaking bulk to an Atlantic port, and, when the St. Lawrence is connected by the short Caughnawaga Canal with Lake Champlain, will admit the passage of grain-laden steamers from Chicago to Burlington, Vermont, and other points having direct and easy communication with all New England and with Northern New York. Our Canadian neighbors have it in their power to open this grand highway for our products, or to keep it closed; but in opening it they will make their own chief city the rival of New York as the place of export and of import of some millions of people. Though we have a selfish motive in urging the early completion of the Canadian canals, we think the facts warrant the statement that the money expended for that purpose will prove tenfold more beneficial to Canada than the vast expenditure contemplated for a railroad to the Pacific.

The destruction of human lives in India by wild animals has become so appalling that at last the English Parliament is seriously debating different plans to remedy the evil. The statements made by Lord Ettrick, who has spent much of his time in India, almost transcend belief, and read like romances of the jungle and wilderness. In Lower Bengal alone, no less than 13,400 persons are known to have been killed by wild beasts in the six years immediately preceding 1870, and for the entire peninsula it is estimated that 10,000 persons are killed annually. Capt. Rogers, of the Bengal service, recently read a paper before the English Social Science Association, in which he stated that, in 1869, one tigress stopped the traffic on a public road for many weeks, and was known to have killed 127 people; and, in Naydunka, a tiger, in 1867, 1868, and 1869, killed, respectively, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and forty-seven people. It would attack a party and kill four or five at a time. Once it killed a father, mother, and three children, and the week before it was shot it killed seven people. It is stated that there are shikarries, or hunters, whose business it is to kill these animals, and who receive rewards for doing so, but they have no desire to kill off all of them and thus cut off their source of living. They, therefore, only kill enough of them to show that they are not idle and to make a living. The English Government now proposes to enroll a body of men for this purpose, and to make a systematic slaughter of the tigers, wolves, panthers, leopards, and hyenas, until they are exterminated.

There is an animal called tapir, which is described as "a hoofed mammal of the genus tapirus, somewhat like a pig, but having a short proboscis." There are several species of the animal, of which the Brazilian is the best known. Mr. Barnum recently imported one of these animals for his show, and it passed through the custom-house; but a vigilant appraiser looking over the tariff discovered that Congress, in its wise forethought, had protected American tapirs by a duty of 20 per cent. Whereupon the animal was seized and appraised at $800, and a tax of $160 demanded. The Government holds the tapir, and protection is vindicated.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Illinois State Board of Equalization, as elected last November, will meet for the first time on Tuesday, Aug. 5, and the Quincy *Whig* says it is evident the question of railroad-amendments will give them plenty of work. The *Whig* says:

> The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has made a return of its property in Adams County, in which its track and road-bed is valued at $2,850 per mile; and yet this is the same road which Mr. Superintendent Harris last winter stated before a Legislative Committee, on honor, cost $47,000 a mile to build.

—The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, at Philadelphia, has again refused to take a summer vacation, and is slowly plodding along, with a greatly-reduced attendance of members. The people of Pennsylvania are evidently disgusted with the tediousness of this body, and may not be inclined to consider its work with favor, or even at all; the more since word has gone forth from Simon Cameron's council-chamber that the whole thing will be rejected in a lump. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* and the Harrisburgh *Telegraph* affect to regard the business as good as settled already.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says of the election to be held in Kentucky, Aug. 4:

> The legislative campaign is becoming warm throughout the State, and the indications are that the next Legislature will be a decided improvement on the latter. Most of the candidates have committed themselves in favor of a constitutional convention, an immigration bill, and against the dead-head system. It seems that Kentucky is at last moving with the rest of the world.

—There is one resolution (the ninth) of the Polk County Anti-Monopoly Convention, which in the days of the founders of our Republic, was considered the corner-stone of representative wisdom and a surety for representative honesty. It was called the *reverendum*, and is as follows:

> *Resolved*, That we demand of our candidates written acceptance of their nominations, and full and clear pledges that they will support and enforce the principles herein enunciated; and further, that they pledge themselves to resign their offices whenever the people in a representative convention request them to do so, on account of a failure to fill their pledges.

This resolution is alone worth all the lip service of the Radical decoy duck, and we trust that it or a similar one will be used in the State platform of whatever combination may be formed to defeat the party of monopoly and centralization, rings and railroads.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—The word "Anti-Monopoly," as applied to the new party, is a misnomer. It establishes a negative, of which the positive, its counterpart, does not exist. It presupposes the existence of a political party that favors monopolies. No party respectable in numbers will ever be found in this country that will favor monopolies.—*Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Republican.*

—It is no more or less than the old enemy of the Republican party in a new disguise. That there are men in the movement with good motives, we admit; but they are so few in number as to be powerless for good. Nine out of every ten of the leaders or voters will be the same leaders and voters who have fought and been defeated by the Republican party for the last fifteen years.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Republican.*

—It would seem proper, then, that the Republican party should be permitted to maintain its work, and to continue in control, unless some new questions have arisen upon which it is not sound, and its purposed policy less acceptable to the people than that of some proposed new party. Is that the condition of affairs at this juncture? Does it occupy a position distinct from any other party upon any new question, that makes it less safe for the people? Will any party dare to go before the people this year, declaring a policy different from what is now the declared purpose of the Republicans? Surely not.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Times.*

When we reflect upon the monopoly power which the railroads have had given them by the Republican party, does it look reasonable that they fear the party that has done so much for them and is yet doing it? Farmers, mechanics, and laboring men! the intention is to deceive you, and if you do not act independent and for yourselves, you accomplish nothing, but will continue to suffer as in the past. If good men expect to accomplish good, they must come out from among bad men.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—There is a talk through Berks County, Pa., of abandoning the Democratic organization and reorganizing an opposition to the Republicans under the lead of the "Patrons of Husbandry."—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

—Various and multiplying signs of the times indicate that the farmers of the West are bent upon an extermination of the present causes which cripple their industry and reduce their substance.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Free Press.*

—The frauds that have been perpetrated through corporate bodies are appalling. If a lot of fellows want to swindle the public they organize into an association. The worst of it is that the corporate system is absolutely essential to the conduct of some branches of business. We must reform it, and cannot afford to abolish it.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

—Surely the people of Illinois are not the set of stupids the railway companies take them to be, and surely the press of the State will enlighten the people wherever they need light on that important matter. The railway companies will get as tired of exacting freight charges as the people have, if the people will only stick by the law.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Times.*

—Our Iowa contemporary may cast his fears to the winds, as there is not the remotest danger that the people of this State will relax their efforts until this important question of railroad tariffs is settled upon a just and equitable basis. The real issue now before the people of this State is, whether the Legislature, which created and gave life to all the railroad corporations, has a right to control them; for, whether the creature can act independently and in defiance of the very authority which gave it existence.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

—If the railroad interests really have the design as is claimed, of making the new railroad law odious, in the hope of securing its repeal, they will find it a mistaken policy. They are merely intensifying public feeling on the subject, and they will find that when the representatives of the people again meet their last policy will be the repeal of the law. The *spirit* of the law was and is unmistakable—to lessen the freight and passenger tariffs.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—The object of the railway managers has been to make the new law odious, and thus insure its repeal. Their policy has thus far been a most mistaken one. The people do not propose to be trifled with; and it would be the part of wisdom on the part of the companies, instead of adding fuel to the flame, to "turn over a new leaf," and adopt a course which would tend to remove all reasonable cause for public dissatisfaction. Wisdom and good policy would dictate an honest attempt to conform to the spirit as well as the letter of the law.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—One of the greatest curses that ever fell to the lot of the newspaper press of this country was the free-pass system. For a pass a railroad sealed the lips of the managers of most of our public journals. They were the most cringing sycophants to the power of the railroad monopolies in the land. The padlocks have been removed, and let them never again be replaced. The press loses nothing by the operation of calling in the free passes, but the railroads everything. Let the word be sounded along the line, and it will be made too hot for the monopolists of every name and degree.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Free Press.*

—Quite a number of Republican papers are already agitating the question of renominating Gen. Grant for a third term. The discussion of the subject seems to be altogether premature. It is beyond the agency of human power to see what will be the political situation in 1876. Judging from the experience of the past few years, the country will have prospered generally. . . . The consideration of these facts is doubtless the cause of the agitation of the third term question. Still, it is too early yet to seriously urge such an important step.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette—Postmaster.*

—President Grant's "third term" has been the New York *Herald's* stock in trade for a long time. Yet it never believed for an instant, nor did anybody else with an ounce of brains, that Grant expected a third term, or that any Republican wanted him to have it. The whole thing has been made and maintained to give the *Herald* something to abuse the President about. As "Lord Grizzle" said of "Tom Thumb," in Fielding's extravaganza:

"It made the giant first, and then it killed him."

It manufactured an odium to get to denounce it. It was wasted humbug.—*Indianapolis Journal—Oliver P. Morton's organ.*

—Grant is a soldier of fortune; and never, in the history of politics, has an individual, in his present elevated position, acted in a more barefaced manner at the head of a money-grabbing set. . . . Senators and members of Congress, and their special followers, are using this man as their Cæsar for their own emolument, to maintain their own lease of power; but Grant is a shrewd Cæsar, he is a merchant as well, and he makes it all pay. They must pay as they go. He is a cash dealer, he is. There can be no separation of this Cæsar and the present Republican party, only such as must perforce come from a disagreement of the spoilers. Possibly a clique or cliques in the Republican party opposed to Grant may arise. This, however, can only be in case there are not enough spoils for all.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—The back-pay business is becoming tolerably well settled on the shoulders which are to bear it. The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, for instance, remarking on the subject of the third-term rumors, says that "Grant made an admirable President for four years" and has "started off excellently on his second term." As the last act of his first term was to write the signature which made the salary-grab bill a law, and as taking his doubled salary was among the first acts of his second term, it would seem that the *Sentinel* is approaching an implied approval of the entire salary-grab business.—*Milwaukee News.*

—What the people want to clearly understand is, that the grab is only an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual disgrace; a surface symptom of a disease that is attacking all the vital functions of the body politic, that has already been allowed to make dangerous headway, and that is sure to terminate fatally unless the progress is in some way arrested. The grab is comparatively a very small and trivial affair; the diseased condition of politics, public sentiment, and legislative morality which made it possible demands the most earnest attention, as it may well excite the gravest anxiety, of every intelligent and patriotic citizen. That public servants should openly and directly put their hands into the public treasury for the benefit of their own pockets, merely shows how far we have gone on a perilous road. It is a mile-stone, and it is well the people should be startled by it and should call a halt in front of it. But it will avail them very little to demolish the mile-stone. The important thing is to face about and get back as soon as possible to the highway.—*Springfield Republican.*

—If Massachusetts does not spue Gen. Butler out of her mouth, she will please, in future, to take a seat very far back in our Court of State honor.—*Henry Ward Beecher's paper.*

—For several days the practical advocates of the licentiousness of the press have been attempting to create sympathy in the interest of Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, recently arrested in New York City by authority of process issued from the Criminal Court of this district, for the slander of one of our citizens. They profess to feel deep concern for the country if the legality of this arrest should be sustained by the courts.—*Washington Chronicle—James Harlan.*

—The editors of the *Sun* and of the New York *Tribune* are each possessed of the most intense malignity toward the Administration. Reid is as bitter as Dana, and just as unprincipled and unscrupulous in his attacks, and it is the most natural thing in the world that he should now come to the rescue of a confederate in trouble. The plea that the liberty of the press is endangered in the case of this fugitive from justice is all nonsense. Scarcely an issue of his paper that does not contain ground for a score of libels; there is not a respectable citizen in the country anywhere who does not wish to see him punished as he deserves to be. He has brought disgrace upon his profession, upon himself, and upon all connected with him.—*Washington National Republican—organ.*

TEMPERANCE.

Second Day's Proceedings in the Temperance Meeting at Jacksonville—Resolutions of Thanks to Mayor Medill and the Irish Temperance Societies of Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 16.—The Temperance Convention resumed business this morning, Dr. McFarland in the chair. The attendance was no larger than yesterday, and Gov. Beveridge, who was expected, did not come. The weather was oppressively hot.

Mr. Coy offered a series of resolutions, which were subsequently modified by a Committee. He said he desired to indorse and encourage the men who had stood boldly forward in favor of sustaining law. The Irish societies in Chicago had taken a noble stand, foreigners though they were, against the foreign nationality which had organized to crush laws which were fundamental in a republican Government. He was astonished to find that leading men in politics did not oppose those who were banded together to defy law and order. They were afraid, because they wanted office. Was it not time for native Americans to follow the example of the Irish citizens, who were in favor of law and order? As to Mayor Medill, it was his duty to enforce the law; but many men with his political prospects and a great fortune before them would have hesitated to array so strong an element as the Germans against them. He deserved the support of every American citizen who believed that reverence for law was essential to the preservation of American institutions. Those foreigners who came here from a despotic land, where they were compelled to obey laws, and believed they could resist and defy the laws of this country, were dangerous citizens. They would not be content with agitating to repeal laws obnoxious to them, but firmly and defiantly avowed their intention of violating law. If they did not like the laws of this country they were at perfect liberty to return whence they came. They opposed all moral laws, and were inimical to the best interests of the people. Temperance men should know no creed or nationality, but should co-operate with all the elements on their side.

Mr. Wood, of Morgan, did not think it was the promise of civil law to enforce morals or piety, but it was within the province of civil law to repress vice and immorality. There were no laws to enforce moral virtues, nor could there be.

The Chairman thought they should act in accordance with common sense, and be careful what resolutions they promulgated.

Mr. Mason, of Morgan, believed they were assembled as a temperance society, and not as a Sunday-observance society. They should not transcend their functions.

The resolutions were read and referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Coy, Wood, and Allen.

Mr. Munn looked upon the Sabbath not as being made for any sect or denomination, but for men without regard to creed or race. Man needed the Sabbath for the rest of the mind and body, but not to wear out both in beer-gardens or other dissolute places. The Germans had totally lost sight of the original intention of the Sabbath, and if they were not fuddled with beer they would feel the need of such a day as the Christian Sabbath. Even the horse needed a Sabbath.

The Rev. Mr. Garoutte, of Morgan, believed the Sabbath was a law and they were fully competent to express themselves in their resolutions as to the manner in which it should be observed.

Mr. Mason believed they should confine themselves to the subject of temperance, and not wander off to the observance of the Sabbath, which would bring them in collision with many excellent people. They should stick to temperance, and he did not wish to prevent persons from riding in their carriages or on the street cars to church, or to their going out on the broad expanse of nature and worshipping God as they saw fit. He was no sectarian.

Mr. Seward complained that he had expended money in traveling as an organizer, and the Secretary had bought stationery and postage-stamps, and he saw no way in which they were to be reimbursed.

The Committee returned with the resolutions, which were read as follows:

> WHEREAS, The manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating liquor have organized a society in this State, and raised a large fund for the purpose of breaking down the laws of the State repressing the evils growing out of the sale of intoxicating drinks, and also for the purpose of violating and opposing all laws made for suppressing the sale of such drinks on the Sabbath, in order to prevent the disturbance of the proper quiet of the Sabbath day and repressing vice; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That all men who favor law, order, and good government in the State should, regardless of creed, sect, or nationality, unite their influence and their means in sustaining the wholesome laws of the land.
>
> *Resolved*, That the thanks of the people of Illinois are due the Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, for his untiring efforts in sustaining the Sunday law and other laws in the City of Chicago, with reference to keeping open tippling-houses, and their consequent disturbance.
>
> *Resolved*, That our thanks are also due our Irish fellow-citizens for the noble stand they have taken in favor of the enforcement of the laws of our land and the timely and cutting rebuke they lately, as a body, administered to our common enemy.

The preamble and the first two resolutions were discussed and adopted, and the last resolution was taken up.

Mr. Mason thought the Irish resolution too sweeping, as in Jacksonville the Irish were the most violent drinkers on Sunday and all through the week, and he did not feel like complimenting them. He had seen them fall off horses' backs in the streets of Jacksonville on Sunday. Let them confine themselves to the Chicago Irishmen, if they deserved it.

Mr. Whitney came near having his brains battered out by an Irishman, where he had been defending suits brought for violation of the Liquor laws.

Mr. Ayers believed the meeting in Chicago was gotten up by politicians in their own interest, and he saw no use for complimenting a few Irishmen who were right.

Mr. McFarland had never seen any co-operation in Jacksonville from Irishmen in the temperance cause. The priests were generally in favor of temperance, but the Catholics generally did not co-operate with them. There were as many German temperance men as there were Irish.

Mr. Seward did not think much of men who brought forward instances of men falling off horses, as the Irish Temperance Societies were doing more for the cause of temperance than Americans.

Mr. Mason abused the Irish for drinking in Jacksonville.

Mr. Seward would strike out Jacksonville. He could prove by statistics that fewer saloons in the United States were kept by Irishmen than by any other nationality. There were only one-fourth as many Irish as there were German saloon-keepers.

Mr. Dunn believed the Irish were in favor of law, while the Germans were against law. There were Irish mobs, put down by force, it was true, but then they submitted, while Germans fought to the last. He believed they should back up the law and order movement in Chicago.

Mr. Coy moved to confine the thanks to the Father Mathew's Societies.

Adjourned for dinner.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Coy's motion to limit the thanks to the Father Mathew's Temperance Irishmen prevailed.

The resolutions were adopted as a whole.

Mr. Seward presented a resolution indorsing the State Temperance Union, and it was adopted.

Next came a wrangle between representatives of the State Temperance Union and the Jacksonville temperance men, the former accusing the latter of not doing their duty, and the latter expressing their belief that the former was a failure.

Mr. Taylor hoped they would be united and harmonious against the distilled damnation, which was their common enemy.

Mr. Dunn objected to the Constitution of the State Union because there was an intimation of politics in it.

Mr. Taylor could see no politics in it. There was no fear of their breaking up present political parties.

After a long discussion, it was decided that the Jacksonville men should stick to the Union.

The meeting adjourned.

Fatal Oil Explosion.

WINONA, Minn., July 16.—Mrs. Jacob Scheffins, wife of a hardware merchant of this city, was burned to death this morning by an explosion of kerosene oil, with which she was lighting a fire. She died about four hours after the accident.

ON THE BOULEVARD.

An Evening Drive and What Was Seen.

Where the Chicago Fashionables Take the Air.

Beautiful Women, Gallant Men, and Handsome Equipages.

When the high priests of Lincoln Park united in the belief that to suspend the fast-driving ordinance on two afternoons in the week would tend to popularize the Lake Shore drive as well as the park, they evidently understood what they were about. There are not wanting conservative parties who regarded the suspension of any ordinance, no matter how trivial and unnecessary, as a concession to the encroachments of a very bad spirit on the part of "the boys." It seemed to them that it was virtually acknowledging that owners of fast horses had rights which every sensible person knows to be incorrect. But the Park Commissioners thought they would give the thought a practical trial; would allow fast driving, and utterly condemn reckless driving; and then act accordingly.

So far the experiment has been a complete success. There have been no accidents; no complaints. Nobody has been kept away on account of danger; everybody has been able to enjoy the rapture of a burst of speed; and the regulations are such that nobody is inconvenienced.

If the Lake Shore drive has benefited by the thoughtfulness of the Commissioners, why should not South Siders meet with a similar addition to their pleasures. The question was a fair one, and so Mr. Chauncey T. Bowen and his colleagues of the South Park Commissioners considered it. They answered it by following the example of their brethren in charge of Lincoln Park, and encountered the frowns of the conservatives of the South Division. It was dangerous to suspend the ordinance. It would drive ladies and the owners of moderate equipages from the boulevard. It would work all manner of unheard-of evils to all manner of unheard-of people. But it did not. Those who opposed allowing fast driving on Wednesday evening are to be seen there regularly, enjoying the fun, seeing the rest of the world taking in the air, and remarking at intervals, that only one city on the continent could furnish such a spectacle.

So far as vehicles are concerned, in number and style, there is no doubt that New York City can surpass Chicago; but the excellence of the roadway, the beauties of the double rows of young trees giving promise of future stateliness and shade; the double lines of blue grass turf that have sprung up and been fostered within a few months, and the animation and enjoyment so evident in every face, New York cannot claim superiority. There are many who claim that the South Park Boulevard, with its two miles of excellent road, and the return down Drexel avenue, will equal anything of the kind in the world, as soon as the elm-trees grow a little larger.

There are some of our readers—many of them indeed—who are utterly ignorant of the beauties of this drive, and they should by all means go out there and give their verdict as to the manner in which the Commissioners have performed their task. Let them study the grand boulevard, and then drive to the south end of it through a healthy grove of trees, thence round to Drexel avenue, and return by that boulevard. Let them drive down the latter avenue slowly, and look around them. They will find every square laid out differently. One is a grove of young trees, a miniature forest, beautified by art; the next is a horticultural exhibition; here is a lawn as smooth and rich as its short life will allow; adjoining it another lawn has been divided into parterres; flower-beds of every shape that art can devise beautify the next, while a fountain gives an air of perpetual coolness to them. There is a most pleasing variety for the whole distance of the avenue, and the eye is kept in a condition of perpetual surprise. On both sides of both avenues the visitors to the park sit on the grass and watch the swift vehicles darting by them.

Wednesday evening is *the* evening on the Grand Boulevard. Strange to say, the ladies who expressed a fear that the speeding of trotters would result in their mutilation were observed to be out driving, alone and unattended sometimes; driving in some cases with a servant behind, and driving gentlemen in their pony phaetons. There was not much speeding last evening, for the amusements at Dexter Park had kept the owners of fast stock there, but there were hundreds of vehicles, of all descriptions, on the road. The whole stretch of the road was crowded with carriages. The handsomest equipages in the city were to be found there, and several that were not quite so nice. There were some of the most fashionable ladies in the city out, attired in exquisite taste, and some not quite so tastefully dressed; some vulgarly, because too much dressed. Looking down the full length of the boulevard, the string of teams appeared interminable; standing in the middle of the row one could form a very fair notion of the numbers of vehicles. It seemed as if nearly all the fashionable of the city had come down to the boulevard.

Among those who were noticed during an hour's drive upon the smooth pavement were the following ladies and gentlemen: Mr. Mark Skinner, riding alone; Wm. F. Duck and family; George H. Wheeler; S. B. Cobb and wife, in his high box phaeton; Mrs. Judge Beckwith and daughter, in a stylish English phaeton with a rear seat for footman; Gen. John. A. Logan and son, with his mare Flora; Mr. E. H. Hadduck, with a pair of blacks; Mr. I. N. Hardin and sister; John McGennis, Esq., "the coming Mayor," as some people say; Chauncey T. Bowen, with a handsome sleigh-box phaeton, and a companion not known to the fashionable world; Mrs. Gen. Stager, J. H. McVicker and wife, Mrs. David A. Gage and sister, in a very stylish carriage; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Surdam, in a handsome vehicle; George H. Rozet and family, Mr. Nelson Tuttle, Mrs. Col. Mulligan and friend, Mr. Gould, of the firm of Gould Bros.; Mr. Jerome Beecher and family, Charles Tobey, with a handsome black horse; Paul Cornell, Esq., and family, of Hyde Park; Hugh Riddle, Esq., Superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad; Mr. Dore, with a sleek pair of bays; Mrs. H. O. Stone and family; H. H. Honore and Mr. Barclay; W. B. Keene, Esq.; Merrill Follansbee, Miss Luddington, Miss Gurney; Dr. L. D. Boone and wife; Mr. Durand, wife and daughter; M. C. Stearns and lady; P. O'Neil and horse; B. F. Allen, Esq., and H. Blennerhassett, of New York; D. D. Spencer and family; E. Cleaver and family; Ira Holmes and wife, with a stunning team; John B. Sherman, David A. Gage, Howard Priestly; Mr. Endicott and wife; Mr. Eames of the Commercial National Bank, wife and daughter; H. H. Honore, Jr., with a fast horse; William Blair, Mrs. Clinton Locke, W. H. Turner and wife, James M. Walker, President of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Hon. N. B. Judd, L. B. Colby and wife, Hon. J. L. Glover, United States District Attorney; Milton Palmer and wife, Mr. Keith of the firm of Keith Brothers, Mr. Jackson, O. B. Phelps and wife, John Maddox.

The above names are such as one would pick up in an hour. They represent but a fraction of the number out and enjoying the evening air. From an actual count, made by one of the officers of the Park, the number of carriages and buggies passing the corner of Oakwood avenue and Grand Boulevard was 1,452—no small number for one division of the city.

It will be observed that among the names above mentioned are those of the opponents of the Park bill. They have repented long ago, and now enjoy the beauties which art and nature wedded have brought forth. Not only do they revel in the coolness of a drive every evening, but they countenance the speeding on Wednesday evenings, and enjoy that too. Perhaps, with a little pressure, the Commissioners could be induced to allow that most exhilarating of sports twice in the week. There have been no complaints on Wednesday; why not add Monday evening to the list. Then the owners of fast horses will have nothing to desire. Tuesdays and Fridays they can drive on the Lake-Shore; Mondays and Thursdays on the Grand Boulevard. Chicago has won a name among cities for the speed of her road horses, and so many of our best citizens, prominent alike for wealth, ability, and goodness, own fast horses and take a delight in driving them, that every opportunity should be given them to indulge their favorite weakness. In case the Commissioners of the South Park think it advisable not to give more than one evening to this sport, the Lincoln Park Commissioners might be induced to make the fast evenings three instead of two,—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,—preserving, as they have hitherto done with commendable vigilance, a regard for safety by stringent regulations against recklessness.

But by all means let the public go and visit the South Side Park. Perhaps before long the West Side boulevard will become fashionable. The South Siders owe their Commissioners, and Mr. Bowen especially, many thanks for the rapid progress they have made the park, as well as for the good taste and economy by which they have utilized the small sum they were allowed in beautifying the park.

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. Buffum, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

M. H. Honrofe, England, is at the Grand Pacific.

Capt. J. S. Hall, U. S. N., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. C. Bradley Holt, of Albany, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. Burnett, of Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. S. P. Walker, of Memphis, is at the Sherman.

Gen. E. A. Paine, of Monmouth, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. Hugh Bairnes, Toronto, is at the Grand Pacific.

Ex-Gov. A. H. Hammond, of Indianapolis, is at the Sherman.

Col. L. N. Douglas, of Newark, N. J., is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. Robert C. Mathew, Baltimore, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. John Wilson, of Washington, D. C., is at the Grand Pacific.

Hon. W. R. Steele, of Ft. Wayne, is a guest at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. G. W. C. Johnston, Mayor of Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. J. Safely, of Iowa, left the Sherman last night, for Boston.

Judge Wm. Carrington, of Carrington, Fla., is at the West Side Briggs.

Hon. George Greene, President of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, is at the West Side Briggs.

Edward S. Smith, Commissioner of Indiana, arrived in the city yesterday en route for the West, and is stopping at the West Side Briggs.

The following were at the Commercial yesterday: James Sprague and wife, Huntsville, Ala.; George W. Ball, St. Catherine, Ont.; A. F. Wilson and wife, Austin, Texas; S. L. Taylor and wife, Elgin; S. L. Beardaly, Buchanan, Mich.

Mr. Z. L. White, the chief of the Washington bureau of the New York *Tribune*, is in the city, a guest at the Gardner House. Mr. White proposes to make something of a Western tour before returning to Washington.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: R. C. Nicholson, England; J. P. Gray, Cincinnati; C. E. Stephens, Streator; L. A. Martin, Syracuse; T. L. Ogden, Milwaukee; W. Prose, U. S. A.; J. S. Langworthy, Washington; J. H. Van Dyke, Milwaukee; J. Evans, Liverpool; F. W. Hartwig, New York.

The following were at the Grand Pacific yesterday: S. S. Waters, Louisville; C. B. Smith, Albany; J. R. Triplett, St. Louis; W. H. Coles, New York; J. N. Watkins, Kansas City; H. C. Wicker, St. Louis; W. W. Johnson, Cincinnati; R. S. Stores, Hartford, Conn.; Dr. J. W. Smith, Cleveland; Dr. O. C. DeWolf, Northampton, Mass.

The Mayor, Superintendent of Streets, and the President of the Board of Education of Cincinnati, are in the city examining our streets, Water-Works, and schools. The strangers dined at the Grand Pacific yesterday with Mayor Medill, and were driven around town during the afternoon. His Honor accompanied them and furnished all the information asked.

DROWNED.

As bathing becomes popular because of the prevailing hot weather, drowning will also become common. Two cases were reported yesterday, Carl Neiderwinzky, a boy 12 years old, while bathing in a pond in the brick-yard near the corner of Armitage road and Elston avenue, got beyond his depth and was drowned, at 8 o'clock last evening. His body was recovered and taken to his home, No. 58 Crossing street. John Manning and Adam Acklers, of No 67 Menominee street, went in swimming in the lake, at the foot of North avenue, at 6 o'clock last evening. Acklers being a good swimmer, went far out into the lake, and, in returning, became exhausted, and sank before his companion could rescue him. His body was not recovered.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

James Clark was arraigned before Justice Scully yesterday morning; he had in his possession when arrested a trunk valued at $500, which did not belong to him. The Transportation-Master of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad testified that the trunk belonged to one William Small, of St. Louis. Clark was held in $1,500 bail to appear at the Criminal Court.

Lake-Shore Shops.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 15.

The agony of our friends "along the line" is now over. The "Lake Shore Shops" are to be built along the track from Collamer to Nottingham Stations, and the land therefor is paid for.

For many months it has been known that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, by reason of its rapid increase of business, and the benefits arising from concentration, had concluded to establish its general shops somewhere to the eastward or westward of this city. Ashtabula, Geneva, Madison, Toledo, and other localities became excited with the possibilities of securing the shops, and somewhat embittered against each other in their strife. One sought of the Legislature power to bond the town to raise money to buy the land to give the railway company. But alas, for their plans. Other parties were also at work to secure the great boon. The Company, in the meantime, was weighing the proposals and thinking in its own way of what was best for its own interest, and now it has pronounced. On Saturday the execution of the deeds and the payments for the land began, and on Monday, we believe, were concluded.

The land selected extends, on both sides of the track, from sixty or eighty rods this side of Collamer Station,—which is on the town line of Euclid and East Cleveland,—to Nottingham Station, a distance of two miles. The nearest point to the Union Depot is, therefore, seven and a half miles distant, and the furthest nine and a half. The portion on the south side of the track is a strip 410 feet wide, and on the north a strip 50 feet wide, with three large triangular pieces, comprising sixty acres additional, on the western half. The general form of the northern portion is therefore a strip 50 feet for half the distance from Nottingham westward, spreading out fan-shaped to the extreme western limit. The total number of acres purchased is 161, and the price paid is $650 per acre.

We are not apprised of the detail of the plans of the Railway Company, but only know that their round-houses, repair, manufacturing-shops, etc., are to be located on the ground.

Tragedy at Bradford, White County, Ind.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, July 14.

Parties who came down on the 12:30 p. m. train from the north on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, Saturday, furnish us some of the particulars of a terrible tragedy which occurred at Bradford, White County, on the line of this road north of this city, on the morning of that day. It seems that a merchant of Bradford, a gentleman well known to many of the business men of this city, became dissatisfied with his wife, and while she lay in bed, fired a shot at her with his revolver. Supposing that he had killed her, he fired three shots into his own head and then cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. The ball fired at the woman only grazed her person, and she escaped unhurt. The unfortunate man, however, died during the afternoon, as we learned from other parties. Mr. Herron was a man probably 50 or 55 years of age. Some time since he married a lady much younger than himself, and it was generally known in the community that their domestic relations were not very felicitous. There are several accounts of the probable cause of trouble, but we refrain from giving any of them until the matter can be legally investigated. We will, however, append a statement made by a citizen of Bradford, to the *Courier* and published in its Saturday evening's issue:

"Herron's wounds were dressed by a physician, during which operation it was discovered that the pistol-wounds and the direction of the balls indicated that the pistol had been fired from behind, which did not corroborate the theory that they were self-inflicted; but notwithstanding the severity of the wounds, Herron retains consciousness, and declares that he shot himself. He, however, denies the other part of his wife's story, that he shot at her."

A HORROR OF HORRORS.

A Terrible Dead Secret in a Mansion in Eighty-seventh Street, New York.

A Woman's Lifeless Form Almost Entirely Devoured by Rats and Maggots.

From the New York Herald, July 14.

A ghastly horror was unearthed on the premises 135 East Eighty-seventh street yesterday morning. The house has been occupied for the past five years by an elderly lady, Miss Willets, whose habits of life were most extraordinary. Her nearest neighbors knew nothing of her; some of them living next door to her never saw her, and she never left her house during the day. She kept no servant, apparently received no visitors and lived a solitary and lonely life. One man had been in the habit of going to her house,—a Mr. Byron Stuff, but his visits were very rare, and were generally made at night. The last time he was known to come to the house was about four weeks ago. He tried to get in at the door, but could not, and, after waiting a long time, finally asked Mr. Sheehan, a lawyer, who lives next door, to allow him to get to the rear of Miss Willet's premises through Mr. Sheehan's house. Mr. Sheehan did not see the propriety of this wish and would not comply with it, and Mr. Stuff went away and has not been seen near the house since. The lady has not been visible for about five weeks, and no light could be discerned in the front or rear of the house during the night. For several days the family of Mr. Sheehan has been annoyed by an offensive odor, the origin of which could not be ascertained. It proceeded from the direction of Miss Willet's house, and finally became so offensive that Mr. Sheehan informed the police, in order, if possible, to have the mystery elucidated. Capt. Cluny detailed some officers to make the search, and yesterday morning they came to the door of Miss Willett's house and endeavored to gain admittance. There was no response to their knocks, the house being as silent as a grave. The officers found it necessary to force open the front door, and, doing so, proceeded to the second floor back room. On entering, a most disgusting and offensive odor greeted them; on making search they discovered the dead body of Miss Willetts lying on the floor on her back, her head resting against the leg of a piano which stood in the corner of the room. They reported the facts to Capt. Cherry, who notified Coroner Herrman and his deputy, Dr. Joseph Cushman, who immediately repaired to the house.

On entering the room Dr. Cushman found the body lying on the floor, as above described; a number of rats were seen running about the room and away from the body, which was found in a very advanced stage of decomposition. The head and neck were denuded of flesh, evidently having been eaten away by rats.

The body was nearly alive with worms, death evidently having taken place between four and five weeks ago. The room in which the body was found was about 15 feet in length by 12 feet in width, no carpet upon the floor, the furniture in the room being crowded into one corner. The body was ordered to the Morgue, after which the Coroner, his deputy, and the officers made a thorough search of the premises. In the back parlor, on the first floor, were found a number of deeds of property made in favor of a Mr. J. Steiff, also title deeds, bank books showing deposits for large amounts in the Mechanics and Traders' and other banks; also an envelope containing papers addressed to Mr. Steiff, 183 Bowery. Several trunks were found to contain costly and elegant ladies' wearing apparel, consisting of fur, &c. Everything in the house denoted neglect. The furniture, which was mostly of ancient but elegant manufacture, was covered with dust and cobwebs.

In the basement heaps of ashes, apparently the accumulation of years, were found stowed away in closets and on the hearth. On making inquiries in the neighborhood regarding the habits of deceased, it was learned that she was a very eccentric woman, rarely if ever venturing out in the daytime, but going abroad to do her marketing and for the transaction of other business late at night, always going out veiled and studiously avoiding everybody. Inquiry made of the grocers in the vicinity revealed the fact that she was in the habit of buying enough provisions at once to last her for several days. Among her purchases she included both smoking and chewing tobacco, small portions of which were found lying in different parts of the rooms, as also small amounts of money wrapped separately in bits of paper.

From the large number of legal documents and papers it is believed that the deceased was the executrix of the estate of Mr. Stieff and others. There were rumors afloat in the neighborhood that her death had been caused by violence, but, from an external examination made by Dr. Cushman, nothing could be seen to justify the suspicion. The Doctor will, however, make a thorough post mortem examination at the Morgue and ascertain, if possible, the real cause of death.

It was ascertained that the owner of the house is a Mrs. Handly, residing at 42 Elliott place, Brooklyn, and, doubtless, she will be able to throw some light upon the life and character of this eccentric lady. Deceased, from papers found in her room, is supposed to have a nephew named Byron Stieff, whose residence at present is unknown. It was supposed from certain mysterious movements observable at times that the house of Miss Willett was the resort of counterfeiters or other depredators on the public; but no evidence of the kind has been shown, and probably has no foundation in fact. From the fact that there was large quantities of music and two pianos in the house it is thought deceased was a lady of culture and refinement, but the condition of affairs within would show that she was not a good housekeeper.

A *Herald* reporter proceeded to the house of the unfortunate deceased last night, and found it surrounded by a curious crowd. The excitement in the neighborhood in regard to the occurrence was great, and all kinds of stories were told to account for Miss Willets' tragic fate. It was asserted that strange noises had been heard to proceed from the house late at night, and that men had been seen entering the door at very unseasonable hours, for what purpose no one could tell. Coupled with this is the fact that the deceased was in the habit of purchasing quantities of tobacco, and it is scarcely probable that this was intended for her own use, and if not for her own for whom could she have bought it? Another strange circumstance was that, though she was evidently a woman of means, she kept no servant, as if she wished to keep the manner of her life secret. What misfortune may have driven her to this unnatural life, disappointment in love or partial insanity, it is impossible to say; but there is a strange similarity between her case and that of the strange lady in "Little Dorrit," who let her residence go to ruin and who never abandoned her bridal dress from the day when death interposed and took away from her her betrothed, who was killed on the bridal morning. Miss Willets may have been miserly in her habits, but if she was she took a strange way of showing it by letting costly furniture and elegant articles of virtu decay and rot for want of cleaning. What foundation there may be for the story that counterfeiters had their headquarters in the house cannot be ascertained, but there is a mystery somewhere which it is be to hoped will be cleared up.

When the reporter, after considerable difficulty, gained permission to enter the house, the front door was opened, and with candle in hand he proceeded up-stairs. There has been no gas used in the house during the time that Miss Willets has been its tenant, and everything was dark as a dungeon.

The smell pervaded the house, making one feel sick almost to fainting. The stairs were uncarpeted, the carpets having been taken up and piled with the other furniture in a room. The footfalls going up the stairs sounded awfully drearily, and it was impossible to restrain a superstitious thrill of awe in the mere presence of the dread mystery. Pushing open a door at the head of the landing a room was entered which was piled with bed-clothes, mattresses, chairs, tables, and lamps. The stench was deadly, but the body was not there, and the next door was tried, and the most horrible sight ever witnessed in New York presented itself. The opening of the door frightened away half a dozen rats which were feasting upon what was left of the remains. The smell was something fearful; but it was nothing compared with what met the eye. In one corner of the room there was a bed, the clothing of which was in confusion, looking as if it had not been slept in for years. The mattress was doubled up, and there were no sheets or pillows to be seen. At first sight the remains could not be seen, as the ground was black with innumerable maggots, who actually seemed to be walking away with the floor. There was a piano in the room which was covered with litter of all kinds, boxes, broken chairs, bed-clothes, and music books. With the head resting against one of the upper legs of the piano, all that remained of the body lay. It would be impossible to say that a human soul had ever dwelt in the loathsome mass upon the ground, as nothing could be seen but a shapeless trunk, from which the flesh had been devoured by the rats and the insects. The mouth was open, the teeth protruding in a ghastly way from the half-eaten gums. There was some dark hair left upon the skull, but the eyes were gone, and there was no semblance of cheeks. The lower part of the body was like that of a skeleton; the flesh had all disappeared, and the bones glistened in the light, as if they had been polished. The feet were the only parts completely left, but this was owing to the fact that they were encased in strong boots, which the rats were unable to tear. The breast and side were hollowed out, and the arms had partially disappeared. The sight was a ghastly one, sufficient to make a strong man faint and shun food for a month to come.

On the front part of this floor there was a large apartment, containing some very antique and costly furniture, but, like everything else in the house, it was so covered with dust and dirt that it was rapidly decaying. Going down-stairs, a parlor on the front floor was entered, which was also filled with valuable articles. On the mantel-piece there was a beautiful silver clock, the hands of which had stopped at five minutes to 12. In one corner there was a piano, which was covered with green cloth. By its side there were some music-books and a piano-stool, although the sound of the piano had never been heard by any one. There were some rare old-fashioned chairs in the room, on which were piled all kinds of odds and ends. In this room there were also bed-clothes, as there were in every room in the house which the reporter entered. Going back, the kitchen was found. A large stove was in the centre, and the floor was littered with dirt. There were some cooking utensils and some plates upon a dresser. The smell from the remains had pervaded all parts of the house, and it saluted the nostrils at every turning.

In the cellar there were stored a large quantity of miscellaneous articles. There were more goods in the house than was required to furnish it, and how they all got there and how they came to be in such confusion is unknown. It would be impossible for Miss Willets, supposing her to be possessed of the strength of an ordinary woman, to have lifted some of the articles and disarrange them as they now are.

Coroner Herrman, after visiting the body, gave a permit for its removal, but, disgraceful to relate, up to a late hour last night there was no effort made to take it away, and it probably remains there yet. In hot weather like the present its presence in the neighborhood is sufficient to breed a pestilence, and it is an outrage and a shame that it was not promptly transferred to the Morgue.

Inquiries made by the police for Mr. Byron Stieff showed that he was out of town, visiting somewhere in the country.

From the New York Herald, July 15.

Byron Stief, the nephew of the dead woman, turned up yesterday morning in a high state of rage because the fact had been made public. Coroner Herrman told the worthy young man that he had better keep quiet and he would have all the better chance of getting his aunt's property, which he claims, into his possession. The following is the sworn statement that Byron made to the Coroner:

Byron A. Stief deposed that he resided at No. 11 Delancey street; deceased was my aunt, and has brought me up from childhood; she was a maiden lady; she formerly kept house for my father and myself at 34 Bowery, where I was born; my father died in 1861; since that time she has resided in Eighty-seventh street; she was eccentric and retired in her habits; she seldom went out in the daytime; she refused to have any help or any one residing with her; I used to visit her once a week when in the city, and sometimes oftener; I saw her last about the 9th of May at her house. I remained there for two days and then left for Pelham. About four weeks ago I went to visit her and rang the bell, but no one answered, but I did not think it strange, and waited some time about the house, and then went away. First heard of her death this morning. When my aunt was living she was run over, and since that time she was in the habit of complaining of headache. I cannot say why deceased was so retired in her habits. She was always very kind to me, almost like a mother. When my father died he appointed her executrix of the estate; my father was in the fur business in the Bowery; her full name was Charlotte Willetts; she was very whimsical sometimes, but generally her mind was clear; she was generally cheerful, and never said she was tired of life; she was about 50 years old; the only relations she has living are two nieces, who reside in Savannah, and myself; there was a nephew, but I cannot say whether he is living.

Shortly after Mr. Stief left Mrs. Handly, who owned the house in which Miss Willetts lived, appeared. She is greatly distressed at the occurrence, particularly as it happened in her house. Mrs. Handly lived in the house occupied by Miss Willetts before the latter became a tenant. The house was let to Miss Willetts five years ago, and since that time she has punctually paid her rent. The brother of Mrs. Handly was in the habit of collecting the rent, which was paid by a man living at the corner of Delancey street and the Bowery. On occasions when Mrs. Handly had business with Miss Willetts she never got further than the door of the house, and of course was entirely ignorant of the manner in which the premises were kept. She supposed that Miss Willetts was rather an untidy person, but she had not the slightest idea of the frightful neglect and filth which prevailed in the interior. In appearance Miss Willetts was rather attractive, and when young was considered handsome. She complained frequently of oppression of the heart, and said she thought she had heart disease. This may probably explain in some measure the suddenness of her death. It is possible that she may have been stricken down instantaneously in the place in which her body was found. The furniture in the room in which the body was found, including the piano, was the property of Mrs. Handly, who paid Miss Willetts for the privilege of storing it there. It is strange that the unfortunate woman should have died in this apartment, as there was scarcely room to turn around in it. All the property has been taken possession of by the Public Administrator in accordance with the instructions given by the Coroner.

Deputy Coroner Cunningham made an examination of the body in the afternoon. There were no bones broken, and no traces of violence. The remains were turned over to Mr. Stief. There has been no day yet named for holding the inquest.

A FIEND.

Horrible Treatment of a Child by its Mother.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 15.

An affair was reported by the police yesterday, which, as stated, is an exhibition of the most fiendish cruelty on the part of a parent toward a child, almost unparalleled in the annals of crime, in this or any other State. In consequence of information received from various persons residing in the neighborhood, Mary Noel, a colored woman, living on Sixteenth street, between Christy avenue and Orange, was arrested Sunday night by Detective Hennessey. About 8 o'clock Sunday morning the colored people who inhabit that quarter were awakened by piteous cries proceeding from a second-story room in the rear of the row of rickety frame buildings which front Sixteenth street,—moans and cries, "Oh, God, have mercy! Oh, God, please send some one to cut me down! Oh, God, give me some water; I am dying!" Two or three colored men hurriedly gathered around the back yard in the rear of the room, and after a hurried consultation went up the stairs and broke into the darkened room. Windows were thrown up, and the light revealed a pitiful object,—a child, her arms pinioned closely over her head by a rope which was suspended to a hook to the ceiling, and so suspended that, the child's toes barely touching the floor, she was thrown forward with her whole weight on her pinioned hands. Beneath the child was a raw-hide which had evidently been applied to the lacerated back and sides, which showed also the more wasting traces of slow starvation in its bony, attenuated outlines. Neighbors gathered around; new clothes were placed upon the child's back, food was given her, and she was given over to the care of the police. At 4 o'clock the mother returned home, having been doing some cooking in a private family in the western portion of the city. When informed of what had been done with the child, she expressed the greatest indifference, and said she was glad somebody had taken it. She didn't want it any longer. A few minutes after she was taken into custody.

It is stated that for nearly a week this fiend in the garb of a woman has daily fastened up the child, whose name is also Mary Noel, in the manner already described, and in this position left her from early morning until late in the evening, when this so-called mother would return from work. Frequently, while the child remained in that position, her mother, it is said, inflicted from twenty to fifty stripes upon the bare back with a rawhide thong, which was used with a skill worthy of a Legree or Tom Loker. If the child cried or made any noise, she was taken down and thrown violently on the floor. Then the woman would place her foot on the child's neck, and beat her until, as one of the neighbors expressed it, "her belly was a poultice." Sometimes the operation was varied by placing the child on the floor on its face, and its back was scarified. A foot firmly planted on the child's neck held her in this position, and a pillow in which its face was buried smothered all cries. Another operation was to souse the child's head and body into a tub full of water and held it there several minutes, "like you would a kitten," said a neighbor. This was generally followed by a whipping, which seemed to be the favorite expedient in helping the child into the next world. During the whole week no food had been given it, until Sunday, except what was passed through an aperture in the window on the end of a clothes-prop by some of the neighbors. At times she would not dare to take even this, asserting that she was afraid her mother would find it out and whip her for it. When she did receive it, it had to be conveyed to her mouth, as she could not free her hands to take it herself. The appearance of the child, when taken to the Third District Station was pitiable in the extreme. She is a bright, intelligent-looking girl of 8 years, though from the cruelty that has been practised upon her she does not appear to be more than 5. Her body is in the most emaciated state, while the back is one mass of bruises and festering sores. The stomach is abnormally large, from the effects of the violence and heavy blows and kicks which she has daily received. There is scarcely any flesh about her, the bones almost protruding from the skin, which appears to hang on the body like some unnatural covering.

The woman is a hardened-looking creature, apparently capable of any act of cruelty, and whose countenance betokens more of the savage than of the civilized human being, though her calm, collected manner, and the tone of her conversation, indicate that she is capable of the more refined cruelty of long continued torture than would characterize the proceedings of the more untutored. She has been frequently heard to say that she knew God intended the child to live, but that she intended it to die; and if she could not kill it by any other means, she would cut its head off. She is described as being over six feet in height, and of heavy, though not fleshy build. Her neighbors assert that she was not in the habit of drinking. She has one other child, a boy of 3 or 4 years, and lavished upon him all the tenderness of her fierce nature.

The room in which this revolting cruelty was practised is about ten feet by twelve, and contains a table, a few chairs, and a bed, upon which, when the child was taken out, was found a copy of the *Central Christian Advocate*. The walls were profusely decorated with cheap engravings and newspaper wood-cuts, the various scenes in the life of Christ being made to serve as a border to a portrait of James Fisk, which formed the centre piece. Otherwise the scene was one of dirt and misery, the filth caused by the confinement of the child being allowed to remain for two or three weeks together. The child is now receiving the most tender care from the police officers at the Third District Station, and from several physicians who have been in attendance. The woman is confined in the same station, and was charged with an assault to kill, yesterday morning, in the Court of Criminal Correction, the complainant being a neighbor, John Benoist.

Death at the Communion-Table.

From the Hopkinsville (Ky.) New Era.

We have to chronicle one of the saddest occurrences that have transpired in this country for many years. On last Sunday the Methodists held a quarterly conference at Shiloh Church, five miles west of Hopkinsville. A large concourse of people were present, and at the close of the sermon Christians were invited to come to the communion-table and partake of the Lord's Supper. Mrs. Emily Owen, wife of T. A. Owen, being a communicant, walked forward apparently in as good health as any person in the church, but when in the very act of kneeling at the altar dropped dead. A physician present came to her side immediately, but all efforts to restore her were in vain.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Money was easy at 4 per cent. Sterling ruled dull at 109¼@109½ for 60 days; 110¼@110½ for sight.

Gold was firmer at 115⅞@116⅛, closing at 116 bid. Loans, 3@4 per cent. Clearings, $32,000,000. Exports, $1,000,000 in American coin, 100,000 sovereigns, and $131,000 in silver bars. Engagements for to-morrow, $300,000 gold coin and $200,000 in silver bars. Treasury disbursements, $197,000. Customs receipts, $344,000.

Governments were more active and strong.

State bonds were dull and firm.

The stock market showed greater strength and activity than on any previous day since the present upward movement began. Western Union, Lake Shore, and New York Central were the most prominent in the advance. The improvement in the first-named was 2¾ per cent, or from 87⅛ to 89⅞, with large blocks of the stock changing hands. Pacific Mail was weak early in the day, with free sales from 38⅛ to 37⅛, but improved subsequently to 38⅛. Erie was also weak, declining from 60⅛ to 59⅛, in sympathy with the fall in London, and in consequence of the report that a suit for $400,000 had been decided against the Company in Ohio. Lake Shore was active at 92⅞ to 93⅛; New York Central, 103⅞ to 104⅛. The fluctuations were: Union Pacific, 28 to 28⅛; C., C. & I. C., 32⅛ to 32⅜; Rock Island, 110⅜ to 111⅛; Ohios, 40⅛ to 40⅝; St. Paul, 53⅛ to 53⅝; Harlem, 128 to 128⅛; Canton, 98⅛ to 102, and Northwestern common, 70⅛ to 69⅞. A portion of stock held by some parties in the late corner has been distributed. There was a general slight reaction late in the day, but the whole list finally closed strong.

Six proposals were made to sell bonds to the Government to-day, aggregating $323,150, at from 115.45 to 117.62. The bonds to be purchased will be paid for in National Bank notes.

Two hundred and seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars in bonds were accepted, at 115.49 to 115.87.

Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅛	Coupons '67	118⅛
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118⅝
Coupons, '64	117⅛	10-40s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	118⅛	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅛	New 5s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅛	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St Paul pfd	74
Western Union	89⅞	Wabash	70⅛
Quicksilver	37	Wabash pfd	82
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	15
American Express	62⅛	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex.	71⅛	Chicago & Alton	108⅛
Pacific Mail	38⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	110⅛
New York Central	104⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	40⅛
Erie	59⅞	C., C. & C.	86
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	128⅛	Lake Shore	93⅛
Harlem pfd	132	Indiana Central	39⅛
Michigan Central	92⅛	Illinois Central	105
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Union Pacific stocks	28
Northwestern	69⅞	Union Pacific bonds	81⅛
Northwestern pfd	81⅛	Central Pacific bonds	100⅛
Rock Island	110⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅛
N. J. Central	103⅛	B., H. & Erie	2⅞
St. Paul	53⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 16 — 11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 11s 9d@11s 11d; club, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Corn, 27s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and buyers offering lower prices.

LONDON, July 16—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅞@92⅛; account, 92⅞@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do '67, 93⅛, 10-40s, 90⅛; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 45⅛.

Turpentine, 33s@33s 6d.

FRANKFORT, July 16.—Five-twenties of 1862, 96⅛.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9d; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 9,000; speculation and export, 4,000.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 2,312. Total for the week, 6,120. The market opened active at yesterday's prices, but towards noon the report of a strike of the conductors and brakesmen on the New York Central Railway freight trains checked operations, lest it might prevent shipments. The run of stock is of excellent quality. About 1,300 were disposed of. Sales: 769 Illinois steers, av 1,132@1,483 lbs, $5.50@6.25; 137 Indiana steers, av 1,089@1,377 lbs, 5.12½@6.00; 61 Michigan steers, av 1,016@1,065 lbs, $4.00@5.20; 133 Ohio steers, av 1,177@1,380 lbs, $5.00@6.25; 79 Texas steers, av 1,096@1,130 lbs, $5.25@5.37½; 19 Canada steers, av 1,177 lbs, $5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 4,400; total for the week, 11,600. Market active at ⅛@⅛c advance on Canada lambs. Western sheep, $4.00@5.37½; Canada sheep, $4.75@5.25; Canada lambs, $7.00@8.75. Sales: 2,114 Canada lambs, av 56@87 lbs, $7.75@8.75; 202 Canada sheep, av 82@140 lbs, $5.00; 841 Ohio sheep, av 81@90 lbs, $4.50@5.37½; 1,306 Michigan sheep, av 79@88 lbs, $4.75@5.10.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,100; total for the week, 12,700. Market dull at $5.00@5.15. Sales: 1,500 head Illinois and Ohio hogs, av 199@243 lbs, at $5.00@5.10.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The jobbing trade continues very quiet. City and Western jobbers are buying staple domestic cottons and woolens for the fall trade. Brown cottons are quiet, and some light makes are lower. Atlantic D is down to 11½c, and Indian Orchard, Medford, and Massachusetts J are reduced ½c. Omega tickings are down 1c. Brown drills are dull and lower. Medium and fine bleached cottons are in fair request. Woolens, shirtings, and flannels rule more active. Foreign goods are dull.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 18 cars. Best, $6.00@6.25; stockers, $4.50@5.00; common, $5.00@5.75; bulls, $3.50@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,900 head. Best, $5.00@5.50; medium, $4.25@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 9 cars. Philadelphia, $5.25@5.30; Yorkers, $5.00@5.25.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 16.—Wool continues in fair request. Michigan and Ohio fleece, 47@52c; Ohio delaine, 55c; unwashed combings, 40@45c; superfine and extra pulled, 35@55c; unwashed fleece, 28@35½c; tubbed, 53@55c; scoured, 43@50c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16.—COTTON—More active, but closed irregular; middling upland, 20⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.10@5.50; common to good extra, $6.10@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.15@8.35; Ohio extra, $6.25@8.50; St. Louis, $6.50@10.50. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat fairly active; receipts, 200,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.20@1.30; No. 2 Chicago, $1.49; No. 1 Duluth, to arrive, $1.52@1.53½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.54; amber Michigan and white Wisconsin, $1.60. Rye quiet at 78@79c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 98,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 57½@59c; sail do, 60@63c; heated, 55@56c; white Western, 65@71c; yellow, 62@63c. Oats in moderate demand; new mixed Western, 43½@44½c; white do, 46@52c.

WOOL—Quiet and steady; X and XX Ohio, 49@51c; scoured, 45c.

EGGS—Quiet and firm; Western, 22@23c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Dull; 35@50c for crop of '72.

LEATHER—Quiet at 28@30c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8c. Molasses dull and unsettled. Rice steady at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 7½c; refined, 17½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, but lower; new mess, $17.50. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet and firm. Bagged hams, 16½c; smoked hams, 15c. Middles firm; long clear, 9c; short clar, 9½c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 15@21c.

CHEESE—Steady; 12@12½c.

WHISKY—Lower at 93½@94c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.75; amber Michigan, $1.57, spot; $1.56½, July; $1.37½, Aug. Corn in fair demand and higher; high mixed, 44c spot and July, 44½c August, 44½c September; low mixed, 42½c; no grade, 39½c; damaged, 32c. Oats steady; No. 1, 39c; Michigan, 36c.

FREIGHTS—Stronger. Buffalo, 3½@4½c; Oswego, 8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000; wheat, none; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.75@7.00. Wheat, old scarce; No. 2 red, $1.40@1.42; new, $1.28@1.30. Corn quiet at 44@45c. Rye steady at 70@72c. Oats quiet at 32@43c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard nominal; steam, 8⅛c; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders, 7½@7⅛c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9½@9⅛c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 8½@8⅝c; clear rib, 9⅞@10c; clear, 10c.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; red held at $1.62; No. 2 do, $1.48@1.49. Corn steady at 47c. Oats easier at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; extra family, $5.50. Wheat firm; receipts light; new, $1.15@1.30. Corn easy at 60@62c, sacks included. Oats, 43@45c, sacked.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $17.00. Bacon firm; shoulders, 8⅞@9c. Clear rib easy at 10⅛@10⅛c; clear, 10⅞@10⅞c, all packed. Bulk meats easy and unchanged. Lard easier; prime steam, 8⅛c.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.22½ cash or July, $1.18½ August. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 28½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 35½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 60c. Barley, firm; No. 2, 70c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6c; Oswego, 11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 87,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 118,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in good demand at full prices; red, $1.60@1.67; white, $1.75@1.85. Rye held at 68c. Corn steady; yellow, 57@58c; Western mixed, 55@56c; damp and heated, do, 30@45c. Oats active; white, 47@50c; mixed, 41@41½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 18½c.

WHISKY—Higher at 93½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer; red Western, $1.50@1.58; amber, $1.60@1.65. Corn—Mixed Western dull and lower, at 57½c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 49@50c; white, 51@53c. Rye dull, at 70@75c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm, at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak generally; lower to sell. Wheat dull and lower; new No. 3 fall salable at $1.20; No. 2 red winter, $1.35. Corn steady; No. 2, 37½@38c cash; 37½c seller August. Oats firm but quiet; No. 2, 34½c cash. Rye dull; new, 58c. Barley nominal.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; small lots, $16.50@16.75. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon dull and weaker; small cash lots shoulders at 8⅞@8⅞c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10½@10½c; offered for future at ⅛c below previous quotations, with no buyers. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25@4.50.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—COTTON—Firmer; low middling, 18½c; good ordinary, 16½@16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping, at $6.15@7.10. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats scarce and firm at 43c. Corn meal quiet at $3.40.

HAY—Firm at $18.00@24.00.

BACON—Firm; shoulders, 8½@9c; sides, 10½@10½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $1.93; No. 1 do $1.81; No. 2, $1.80; amber, $1.53½ bid, $1.55 asked. Corn dull. Oats in good demand at 38½@39c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, dull; treble $6.00@7.00; family, $8.00@9.50. Corn, good demand; mixed, 57@58c; white, 70c. Oats firm, at 53c.

BRAN—Dull, 70c.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $25.00; choice scarce at $27.00@28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower, $17.25; dry salt meats scarce; shoulders, 8½c; bacon quiet, 9½@$10@10½; hams, 15½@16½c; lard, refined, scarce; tierces, 8½c; keg, 10½@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; inferior to common, 7@7½c; fair to fully fair, 8½@9½c. Molasses, no movement.

WHISKY—Good demand; Louisiana, 93c; Cincinnati, 97c.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 27. Sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 115⅛.

COTTON—Dull. Sales, 400 bales. Good ordinary, 15c; low middling, 17½@18c; middling, 18½c; middling Orleans, 18½c. Receipts, 888 bales. Exports, Great Britain, 4,086 bales; Continent, 1,545 bales. Stock, 34,923 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1.34, to arrive; $1.35 on spot. Corn quiet, at 45@47c for No. 2, as to condition. Oats nominal; 37½c for No. 2 Chicago.

FREIGHTS—Weak; 9c for corn.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 16.—Wheat firm and in fair demand; white Canada, $1.83@1.86. Corn unchanged; No. 2 Illinois, to arrive, 53c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—PASSED DOWN—Props Oneida, Geneva and barge; barks Lottie, Wolf, Massillon, G. J. Wells, Constitution; schrs Mount Blanc, Daniel Lyons, Albrecht, P. S. Marsh, L. Hanna, Ataunto, John Miner, Atmosphere, Frank Crawford, E. Cohen, John Noyes, Standard, Kelderhouse, Seaman, Penokee, Col. Cook, Monitor No. 2, Amaranth, E. Harmon, Nabob.

PASSED UP—Props Lake Ontario, Annie Craig, Sanilac, Mary Mills, Milwaukee, Chicago, Emerald Rose, and barges Japan. Bark Van Valkenburg. Schrs B. Doud, Delaware, Fitzhugh, St. Lawrence, Penfield, Turner and Keller, Jessie Hoyt.

WIND—South.

DETROIT, July 16—Evening.—PASSED UP—Prop Montana; bark Sunnyside; schrs Trinidad, Folger, Scoville, Owasco, R. C. Crawford, Bahama, Elvina, Gulnair, Libbie Nau, China, Annie Mulvey.

PASSED DOWN—Props Araxes, Inter-Ocean and barge; schrs Zach Chandler, Ironsides, Mary Higgie, G. Fliesher.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 16.—The canal-boat Andrew Jackson, from Peru, loaded with corn; barges Nos. 2 and 3, with LaSalle coal, and the Col. Taylor, with oats, all passed into the canal, bound for Chicago; and the G. H. Loomis, from Joliet, loaded with building stone for Henry, passed out. No other movement by river or canal. Ten feet of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15, and the river at a stand.

CANAL OFFICE.

ARRIVED—D. T. Wright, LaSalle, 6,100 bu corn; Nautilus, LaSalle, 159 tons coal; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Montauk, Lockport, 300 brls flour, 23,760 lbs meat; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Champion, Henry, 86,256 ft lumber, 4,850 lath; Brilliant, Lockport, 20 m lumber, 50 brls salt; Asia, Henry, 163 tons coal; Cataract, LaSalle, 100 brls salt, 5,000 staves; Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 47 m lumber, 7,900 lbs merchandise; Messenger, Kankakee Feeder, 87,770 ft lumber; Essex, LaSalle, 89,245 ft lumber; Contest, 60 brls lime, Morris, 10 brls lime, Lockport.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel,

Broadway, corner Twentieth-st., New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Otis Brothers' latest improved Elevator, and in close proximity to all the Places of Amusement and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department in the management of the house; and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of I. N. GREEN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, late of New York, and FREEMAN and ROBT. C. BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

BARNUM & GREEN.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC Metal Work,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather Vanes, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

REAL ESTATE.

HUMBOLDT PARK BUILDING LOTS.

The Most Profitable Investment in the Market.

100 Lots, of 50 feet front each, are now offered by us, on usual terms, at prices ranging from $25 to $40 per front foot, bounded on the east by California-av., on the west by Humboldt Boulevard, lying between Humboldt Park and Armitage Road.

This property adjoins Humboldt Depot on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, is within four miles of the old Court House, and can be reached by sidewalks, paved and macadamized streets. It is situated higher than any property within the same distance from the city, and affords a beautiful prospective in every direction.

Go and see the property, and for further information apply to

F. ARNOLD & CO.,

Rooms 5 & 6, Greenebaum's Bank Building.

PROPOSALS.

HYDE PARK Water Works.

PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, July 18, 1873, at 12 m., by the undersigned, Board of Water Commissions of the Village of Hyde Park, for furnishing said village with the following:

A Crib, located in twelve feet of water, not less than one thousand feet from shore, at some point to be designated between Fifty-first and Sixty-third-sts., as shown by plans number one, two, and three.

1,200 feet of 16-inch wrought or cast iron pipe to extend from crib to shore.

3,000 feet of 12-inch cast iron pipe.

62,000 feet of 6-inch cast iron pipe.

26,000 feet of 4-inch cast iron pipe

Bids may also be submitted for the same quantities of the Wyckoff Patent Wood Pipe.

All cast iron pipe to be cast vertically in 12-foot lengths "Chicago weights," to be subjected to 300 pounds hydraulic pressure, hammer test, before leaving foundry, and subject to same test after delivery, and coated in the best manner according to the Dr. Smith process.

All distributing pipe to be laid in the ground ready for use, so that the top of the pipe shall be covered at a depth of not less than four and one-half feet. Joints to be made with pure soft-lead and gasket. All pipe guaranteed to be water-tight when laid, under a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch.

Bids must specify the prices of each size per lineal foot laid, including such crosses, ties, elbows and special castings as may be required, and "take up" of pipe. The Board reserves the right to change the quantities of each size before making contract.

One hundred and fifty four-inch double hydrants, set wherever directed, connected with the water-pipe, ready for use.

Necessary gate-valves, including box, cover, and setting.

One brick building, as per plan and specifications, to be located at any point the Board may select on the lake shore between Fifty-first and Sixty-third-sts., or on Sixty-third-st., near the Illinois Central Railway.

Machinery to supply 2,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours, at a height of 175 feet, running at moderate speed, for domestic use, and capable of maintaining a fire-pressure throughout all pipe laid, sufficient to throw an inch and one-half stream 120 feet high.

Also, machinery to supply 1,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours, at a height of 175 feet, running at moderate speed, and bids may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the above, but must specify separately the price for crib and pipe protection to shore, for buildings, for machinery and foundations, for pipe and fittings, and for valves and hydrants.

All material to be of the best quality, and the work to be done in a good, workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Engineer in charge.

Eighty per cent of the contract price will be paid monthly, as the work progresses, on certificates of the Engineer, and the balance when the work is completed and accepted.

Such bonds as may be required to be given by contractors for the faithful performance of their contracts. All work to be completed and ready for use on or before December 1, 1873. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids, or any part thereof.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelope, indorsed "For Hyde Park Water-Works," and addressed to H. B. BOGUE, Chairman, Room 3 Ogden Building, southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts., Chicago.

Plans and specifications may be seen at said office.

H. B. BOGUE, Chairman;
WINCHESTER HALL,
CHAS. M. HARDY,
JAS. WADSWORTH,
PAUL CORNELL,
Water Commissioners.

Hyde Park, July 14, 1873.

Proposals for Coal.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of A. G. Lane, Secretary of the County Board of Education, 172 East Randolph-st., until July 25, for the supply of 250 tons of Youghiogheny or Walnut Hill Soft Coal, to be delivered at the Normal School Building at Englewood.

100 tons must be delivered on or before Oct. 1, 1873, and the balance before Dec. 31, 1873.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

EDWARD GARRITY, HENRY HARMS, ALBERT G. LANE, Committee on Supplies.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Wright, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Thursday, July 17, at 7 p. m.

Anchor Line steamer INDIA, Capt. Starkweather, leaves dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Friday, July 18, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer MOHAWK, Capt. Condon, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, July 19, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John Barton and E. P. Treadwell, Architects, under the firm name of BARTON & TREADWELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, July 15, 1873.

SUMMER RESORT.

OCONOMOWOC.

For delightful summer quarters with plenty of shaded grounds; for good fishing, and the best boating in America, go to Oconomowoc. I have recently completed my house, and am now ready for guests, families preferred; it is located on the immediate bank of Lac La Belle, and but five minutes' walk from the village, station, post-office, etc. Address D. W. SMALL, Oconomowoc, Wis.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 16.

Local trade and finances continue extremely dull, the only exception being the speculative activity in the grain market, arising from some apprehensions of a corner in the wheat market for July delivery, though it is possible the experience in this particular may be the same as last month. Many of the banks declare business has scarcely ever been so dull with them, and that, though they have plenty of surplus funds to lend, they are not making expenses. This, of course, is only temporary, as they will make up for it in the fall, but for the time being it is not improbable they would give encouragement to any kind of speculation that would furnish them with good collaterals for money at 10 per cent, or even less. New York exchange is in demand at 25c per $1,000 premium. There is considerable making, but the Western banks are disposed to increase their New York balances for the sake of the 4 per cent paid by the New York banks who are obliged to loan the money out to stock speculators. The influence of this movement of Western money to New York is shown by the recent rise in railway stocks.

PROSPECTS FOR FALL TRADE.

A few days ago we gave the latest approximate estimates of the crop of wheat now secured in California, and in conjunction with the prospects for a large crop in the Northwest estimated that the exportable surplus from this year's crops of that grain in the United States would be larger than ever before known. There seems scarcely any doubt that this will prove to be the case. The great question is: Will there be a market for it? On this point the New York *Bulletin* has apparently made a tolerably comprehensive investigation of the probable demands of the great consumer, England, and of the probable supply from other sources than the United States, and arrives at the following conclusions, printed in an editorial in its issue of the 12th instant:

Holland appears to be the only country in Europe from which the crop accounts are unexceptionably favorable. All the crops are doing well, and the wheat is described as magnificent.

In Germany the wheat crop had improved, under the influence of fine weather in June. It is not expected, however, that the crops at best can be more than a fair average. The stocks throughout Germany are extremely backward, so much so that it was necessary to ship wheat from Danzig to Westphalia, via Dresden and Bremen. At the same time, wheat shipments to Warsaw, a most unusual thing, show that the stocks in the interior of Poland are utterly exhausted.

The condition of the crops in Russia is still serious, if not alarming. Dispatches from Taganrog report that barley, rye, and hay are regarded as lost. Improved weather was necessary to secure even a partial wheat crop. All kinds of crops suffer in Russia from a want of rain, while in Great Britain and on the Continent they are injured by an excess of moisture and cold. Serious complaints are heard from Bessarabia and the Danubian provinces. In the southern provinces of Russia the wheat prospects are all that could be desired.

The *Bulletin* says all reports of crops in Hungary are unsatisfactory. In confirmation of this, Mr. Bayard Taylor, in his last letter from Vienna to the New York *Tribune*, says that to cap the climax of disasters in that part of Europe, beginning with the Vienna panic, the rust has got into the Hungarian wheat crop, and it bids fair to be almost a total failure.

The *Bulletin* sums up its survey of the European sources of supply by the conclusion that:

The surplus of several grain producing countries will be so far reduced as to seriously diminish the quantity available for general consumption, a fact which is the more ominous in view of the increased requirements of England consequent on the certainty that the harvest in that country will fall below last year's deficient product. It is even probable that England may find more than one European food exporting country in competition with her for a portion of the world's available supply of breadstuffs.

If this view of the case should prove correct, it promises an era of prosperity for the United States in the probability that there will be no falling off in the foreign demand for the large surplus of breadstuffs in the United States. Everything now promises a large crop of cotton. In the market for the surplus of this crop the United States has fewer competitors than in the sale of breadstuffs, and the probabilities are in favor of a fair foreign demand. As far, therefore, as the future can be forecast now, everything indicates a favorable condition of foreign trade this fall, with its concomitants of a comparatively easy money market, active internal trade, and a lower average price for gold.

POSTAL CARDS.

Some of the Boston banks have been using postal cards to notify their customers of the maturity of their notes, and the customers are very justly indignant at the publicity thus given to their private business. This, however, affords an instance of how the postal cards may be made use of by malicious persons to excite suspicions in regard to either the financial or social affairs of persons they may wish to injure. An open letter may thus be written in which statements of circumstances may be technically true, and yet so written as to insinuate things entirely untrue. Of the dozen or more persons who must see these messages in their transit to the person addressed, some are likely to read them and put a construction on them in accordance with the intention of a malicious writer. Should the postal cards ever come into general use, they will probably become, to some extent, vehicles of scandalous insinuations, and must always make the recipient of these public letters feel as though his business or social affairs had been paraded in a manner to invite the suspicions and talk of gossips.

NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now putting out $20,000,000 of sterling bonds under a new mortgage recently authorized. These bonds are now being negotiated in London, and will furnish a large amount of sterling exchange, which it is believed will have a tendency to depress the price of gold. The purchase by the German Government of $2,000,000 more of the new 5 per cent bonds of the United States will also have some effect in the same direction.

—The Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis have agreed that its members shall buy and sell for cash only. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the St. Louis merchants decline to buy or sell anything for future delivery. This is true to the St. Louis idea of doing business on the fossiliferous plan.

—The citizens of Seattle offer the Northern Pacific Railroad Company 5,606 acres of land, a place worth $280,000. 820 city lots worth $212,000, and $22,500 in coin already deposited in the city banks, on the condition that they will make their terminus there. The decision of the Railroad Commissioner was to be made known yesterday.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday July 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

May st, near n e cor. of Lake st, w f, Lot 20, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 81, in Block 26, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 11; consideration, $750.

Lot 31, in Block 29, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 14; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 12, in Thompson's Addition, dated July 15; consideration, $2,100.

Ellis av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 23x200 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $4,950.

Lot 38 of Lot 1, in Block 21, Sheffield's Addition dated June 18; consideration, $900.

Lot 13, in Block 3, in High's e ½ Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 14; consideration, $450.

Milwaukee av, s e of and near Wood st, s w f, Lot 24, dated July 16; consideration, $3,350.

Same as the above, dated July 16; consideration, $3,300.

Cossitt st, 25x126 6-10 ft in Block 3 of Block 9, of n e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $550.

Thirty-first st, 96 ft e of Muspratt st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated June 12; consideration, $700.

Centre av, n w cor of Kinzie st, e f, 52x134 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $4,420.

West Eighteenth st, 165½ ft w of Johnson st, n f, 25x81½ft, dated June 14; consideration, $1,000.

Newberry st, 355 ft n of West Twelfth st, e f, 22x100 ft, dated April 17; consideration, $1,100.

West Indiana st, 120 ft w of Desplaines st, n f, 20x80 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 1, 1872; consideration, $4,000.

Townsend st, 338 ft s of White st, e f, 24x129½ft, dated July 16; consideration, $1,500.

Walnut st, 175 e of Paulina st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $4,200.

Ontario st, 50 ft w of St. Clair st, n f, 60x100 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $11,000.

Wade st, w of and near Elston road, n f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated July 10; consideration, $1,550.

Lot 27, in Block 6, in D. S. Lee's Addition, dated July 1; consideration, $1,200.

Erie st, between North Clark and Dearborn sts, s f, 20 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $3,500.

The premises No. 127 Park av, dated May 1; consideration, $9,000.

West Adams st, 126 7-10 feet east of Paulina st, n f, 25x183 6-10 feet, dated July 16; consideration, $4,375.

West Jackson st, 68½ feet east of Francisco st, n f, 50x125 feet, dated June 17; consideration, $1,500.

Cherry av, between North av and Weed st, River Lots 3 and 4, dated May 19; consideration, $40,000.

West Lake st, east of and near Western av, s f, 22x176 ft, dated July 15; consideration, $3,300.

West Lake st, east of and near Western av, s f, 38½@176 ft, dated July 15; consideration, $5,700.

Lot 93, in Block 18, of s ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated July 9; consideration, $550.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 30, in Block 1 of Hahnes' s e ¼ s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated June 21; consideration, $550.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 29, and s ½ Lot 30, in Block 1, in Wright et al. Block 33, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated July 9; consideration, $900.

Wabash av, bet Forty-seventh and Forty-eigth sts, e f, 25x168 ft, dated Aug. 9, 1872; consideration, $1,750.

Lot 4, in Clarke & Sharpe's Lots 1 to 4, in Block 5, Walker & Stinson's w ½ of s w ¼, Sec 2, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $7,693.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 34 and 35, in Block 2, in Blanchard's Subdivision in n w ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated June 3; consideration, $560.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	3,800	2,515	5,730	1,478
Wheat, bu	42,030	28,470	30,641	1,070
Corn, bu	136,315	229,860	184,520	231,120
Oats, bu	76,790	18,080	139,259	92,323
Rye, bu	1,130	3,420	10,700	750
Barley, bu	....	3,050	800	....
Grass seed, lbs	19,360	4,200	27,116	22,900
Flax seed, lbs	....	2,000	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	6,200	53,800	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	74,640	78,170	273,740	209,700
Beef, brls	....	....	10	5
Pork, brls	....	4,871	875	31
Lard, lbs	24,470	1,311	45,515	63,829
Tallow, lbs	4,920	6,330	....	49,000
Butter, lbs	50,357	20,630	44,520	6,000
Dressed hogs, No.	....	....	....	....
Live hogs, No.	9,661	6,600	7,136	5,610
Cattle, No.	3,402	1,914	1,225	1,032
Sheep, No.	503	398	....	....
Hides, lbs	84,935	69,030	79,665	60,612
Highwines, brls	45	398	228	286
Wool, lbs	383,789	274,940	225,770	354,760
Potatoes, bu	2,345	2,501	75	29
Lumber, m feet	3,829	4,816	2,594	1,978
Shingles, m	1,840	1,990	1,074	1,610
Lath, m	143	310	419	239
Salt, brls	9,805	2,770	2,160	1,183

Withdrawn from store on yesterday for city consumption: 3,172 bu wheat; 321 bu [illegible]; 6,689 bu oats; 302 bu rye; 113 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 123½ cars wheat; 469½ cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do, 12,000 bu No. 2 do, and 5,900 bu rejected do, by canal; 33 cars oats; 7,000 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 3 cars rye. Total (629 cars), 281,000 bu.

The proprietors of the National Elevator have posted about 30,000 bu No. 2 corn as hot, which will be delivered on receipts dated from March 20 to May 31, inclusive. The proprietors of Central Elevator B have posted about 88,000 bu No. 2 corn in that house as hot, which will be delivered on receipts dated from June 15, 1872, to May 31, 1873, inclusive. It was rumored to-day that some of the corn in other houses is so hot as to justify posting. As one of the complications growing out of this difficulty, we note the case of 10,000 bu of this hot corn, delivered at 3 o'clock yesterday before it was posted. The receiver avows his intention to insist on the return of the money, taking the ground that the corn was out of condition when delivered, though not so advertised till a few hours afterwards.

The Chief Inspector of grain to-day gave notice that his department will not be responsible in future for the condition of any grain delivered from elevators to shippers after date. He also gives notice to the Third Assistant Inspectors that they must not hereafter inspect grain from store after dark, unless upon order from the shipper or owner, which order must be entered upon the returns for the information of the Chief Inspector.

It was stated to-day that grain receipts can be, and have been, sold on the market, after having been registered for shipment, when the grain represented by such receipts had not been shipped out. If this be so, then the practice of such cancellation by the Registrar is a farce; if not so, then the practice is as unjust as would be the cancellation of a check before it is presented at the bank for payment.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets presented few new features to-day. Provisions were inactive, and grain in good demand for the season. The shipping movement in grain was rather more active, and the receipts of corn are on the increase. There was little change in the tone of advices from other points, and not much disposition to trade, except in wheat, corn, and barley.

The dry goods trade was quiet, very few interior merchants being visible, while the orders received by mail were generally for small parcels of a miscellaneous character to make up assortments. Prices were reported steady and unchanged. Groceries were moving fairly, at substantially yesterday's prices, sugars and coffees ruling firm, while other articles in the list were mostly steady. Butter remains firm, under a steadily good demand, at 11@17c for poor to good, and at 19@21c for really choice, with sales of "fancy" at 22@23c. The cheese trade was again quoted quiet at easy prices. Liverpool is "off" another shilling, and New York is weak and declining. The price of coal was unchanged, anthracite being firmly held at $9.00 and $10.00; Erie and Walnut Hill at $9.00, and Minonk at $8.00. Fish met with a fair inquiry at former quotations. Dried fruits are moving rather more freely, and seem to be working firmer. This is notably the case with apples, which, under a good export demand and some speculative inquiry, have advanced 1@1½c within the past three or four days. Hay continues dull and drooping. The market is overstocked, and the quotations were lowered another notch to-day, or to $12.50@14.00 for pressed timothy, and to $9.00@10.50 for prairie. The hide and leather markets were without new features. Business is stagnant, and quotations are of little value. In the leading oils there was a fair amount of trading for the season, and prices were generally firm. Paints, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood were unchanged.

A moderate business was transacted at the lumber yards, prices ruling steady and unchanged. The trade in lumber afloat was necessarily light, as only about half a dozen vessels were in port. Prices were steady, and shingles met with ready sale and ruled firm at $3.00@3.25. In the hardware trade, dealers report a fair demand for the season, chiefly for manufactured articles. Nails are also in request and firm. There were no new developments in the iron or building material markets. Wool was in fair demand and under light receipts quite firm. Seeds, broom-corn, and hops remain quiet. Green fruits met with a fair inquiry, and lemons and oranges were higher. Poultry and eggs were in good supply and moderate request at a lower range of prices.

Highwines were active and firm at the advance noted yesterday, though New York was quoted a shade easier. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 90c per gallon, at which price the market closed strong.

Lake freights were more active, and steady at yesterday's rates, at 6½c for wheat, 6c for corn, and 5c for oats, by sail to Buffalo. Through rates were unchanged, at 23c via Buffalo, and 25c via Ogdensburgh, for corn to New England points. A total of 13 charters was reported, which will carry out 100,000 bu wheat, and 240,000 bu corn.

Provisions were dull, and little better than nominal in regard to transactions, though there was enough talking to show that the market was very irregular. There was a fair demand for car lots of mess pork for shipment, which kept up the market for present delivery, as very little cash pork was on the market, while options were weak, and 10@25c lower, in sympathy with an easier tone reported from other points. Lard was nominally 5@10c per 100 lbs lower. Meats were irregular. Shoulders were in demand at an advance of ⅛c per lb; hams firm at previous quotations, and English middles were dull at a decline of ⅛c per lb, short clears being especially weak. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.50@15.60; do seller August, $15.25@15.50; do seller September, $15.15@15.25; do seller December, $13.00@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $8.20@8.25; do seller August, $8.35@8.40; summer do, 7⅝@7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7⅛@7¼c for shoulders; 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; and 8⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅜@7½c. English meats, 9⅛@9¼c for short ribs; 9⅛c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9⅞c for clear ribs; 10c for short clear; and 13½@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.50@25.50. City tallow, 7½@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 160 brls mess pork at $15.62½; 100 tcs summer lard at 7⅝c; 500 brls sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11½c.

Flour was in moderate demand, the aggregate of sales and the range of prices being about the same as yesterday. Shippers took hold with considerable caution, leaving the buying to be done principally by local dealers. Holders were very firm in their views, independent of New York quotations, as the receipts are dwindling down to a low ebb, and the proprietors of several mills in the country say that they cannot afford to continue, as the new freight tariff is so much against them. Hence we may look for but small supplies and light stocks. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 300 brls spring extras at $6.12½; 100 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.50; 1,450 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye at $4.25. Total, 2,150 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.25 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.20
Bran	10.25	@10.75

Wheat was rather less active, and weak during the greater part of the session, averaging a little higher than yesterday, though the bulk of the sales were made at a decline of ⅜c from the closing prices of last evening. The market was weakened early by the news of dullness in Liverpool, and strengthened subsequently when a fair export demand was reported from New York, as the latter telegram brought out buyers. The premium of 4c for cash lots over seller August, noted yesterday, increased to 4½c to-day, though the difference in time is now only half the month, and there are no fears of condition, as in the case of corn. There was nothing said to-day about a corner for this month, but the difference in price proves that there is yet a considerable pressure on the part of the July shorts to fill, irrespective of the demand for next month. There was a good demand to-day for shipment, in spite of the premium on cash lots. The shipping demand is good at Milwaukee, too, though that market is 4c per bu higher than Chicago, on the speculative grade. Seller the month opened at $1.19, declined to $1.17⅝, advanced to $1.18⅜, receded to $1.17⅞, and closed firm at $1.18. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.18½, and hard receipts of do at about $1.20. Seller August sold at $1.13⅝@1.15, closing at $1.14⅜. Seller September sold at $1.09½@1.10. Seller the year was nominal at $1.07@1.07½. No. 1 spring closed firm at $1.25, and hard do in Northwestern Elevator at $1.28. No. 3 spring closed at $1.07½, and rejected do at 92½c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 spring hard (N. W.) at $1.28; 800 bu do at $1.25; 2,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20½; 1,200 bu do at $1.20½; 2,400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do (hard) at $1.19½; 400 bu at $1.18¾; 53,800 bu do at $1.18½; 5,000 bu do at $1.18⅝; 1,600 bu do (hard) at $1.18½; 12,400 bu do at $1.18¼; 29,800 bu do at $1.18; 15,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07½; 3,600 bu rejected spring, at 93c; 400 bu do at 92½c; 400 bu do at 92c; 4,500 bu winter wheat by sample at $1.10 delivered. Total, 138,500 bu.

Corn was moderately active, though less so than yesterday, at about the same range of prices. There was no particularly change in the tone of advices from other points, and the influences here were pretty evenly balanced. The postings this morning diminished the stock of regular corn to a considerable extent, but the excessively hot weather increased the fear for the condition of the remainder. Nevertheless there was a fair demand for shipment, but shippers did not generally care to take hold of any but fresh receipts, on which they were willing to pay ⅜c premium over regular. Outside of this the business transacted was largely in the way of settlement, both the longs and the shorts being anxious to get out of the deal, where they could avoid the risk of carrying the corn. The recent postings, with the fear of more to follow, will probably have the effect of widening the difference between August and September deliveries, to nearly or quite 5c per bu. Operators were willing to pay that difference to carry into August, believing that then the danger of heating would be over. Now they have reason to fear that the same danger will exist all through next month, and will pay the increased premium for security, unless they prefer to quit the trade altogether, which many of them will do—retiring in disgust. It was reported that 30c was bid and refused for the receipts posted to-day. Seller August opened at 37⅛c, declined to 37c, and advanced to 37@37⅛c at close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 sold at 35½@35⅞c, and seller September at 39⅛@39⅝c, both closing at the outside. New receipts of No. 2 closed firm at 36⅛c, and rejected at 33c. Cash sales were reported of 32,800 bu No. 2 at 36⅛c; 2,800 bu do at 36⅝c; 16,600 bu (partly fresh) at 36⅛c; 2,000 bu (fresh) at 36c; 65,000 bu do at 35⅞c; 45,000 bu do at 35⅝c; 15,200 bu rejected at 33⅛c; 26,400 bu do at 33c; 1,200 bu do at 32½c; 400 bu no grade at 27c; 2,400 bu do at 26c; 1,600 bu do at 25c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅛c afloat; 6,000 bu high mixed at 38⅛c do; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 39c, afloat. Total, 229,400 bu.

Oats were less active, and steady at a decline of about ⅛c from yesterday's average. The trading was principally in options, cash lots being quite slow at 28⅛@28⅝c, with little discrimination in favor of fresh receipts. There is no inquiry for shipment. Seller August sold at 27⅛@27⅜c; seller September at 26⅝@27, and seller the year at 26⅛@26⅜c, all closing firm at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu at 28½c; 5,000 bu do at 28⅝c; 11,600 bu at 28⅛c; 7,200 bu rejected at 25⅝c; 1,800 bu do at 25⅛c. Total, 26,200 bu.

Rye was dull and nominal at yesterday's reduced quotations, at 56c for No. 2, and 50@51c for rejected. There is no demand. Sales were limited to 400 bu rejected at 50c; 100 bu by sample at 59c; and 400 bu do at 45c. Total, 900 bu.

Barley was quiet and irregular. The old barley now in store was not wanted, and was nominally unchanged at 60@62c for No. 2; 47@50c for No. 3; and 30@35c for rejected. There was a speculative ripple in the market for new No. 2, to be delivered next month, and the price advanced 11c, one 5,000 bu lot being sold at 76c. It was reported that there were several buying orders on the floor from country dealers, who have come to the conclusion that the crop of 1873 will prove to average a much poorer quality than has been expected. Cash sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2 at 60c; and 400 bu new do, to arrive, at 75c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Beerbohm telegraphed as follows to our Board of Trade to-day:

English country markets for wheat generally firm in tone. Farmers' deliveries of wheat, 20,000 to 25,000 qrs. Imports of wheat into United Kingdom for past week, 330,000 to 340,000 qrs. Imports of corn into United Kingdom for past week, 90,000 to 100,000 qrs. Paris—Flour market improving. French country markets for wheat generally very quiet. Liverpool—Wheat—Spot quiet. Corn—Spot steady.

ELGIN BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The market on the Board of Trade on Tuesday was a little more active, prices ranging from 19 to 19½c, including commission; 2,025 boxes were offered, and 1,455 sold. Two car loads were shipped to European markets, and one for California. OBSERVER.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 7th says:

The monthly receipts of California wheat at San Francisco for the harvest year ending June 30 were as follows:

July, centals	714,000	January, centals	1,171,900
August	1,300,600	February	738,200
September	1,603,400	March	606,900
October	1,452,400	April	464,100
November	1,059,200	May	335,000
December	939,800	June	349,000

Total for the year, centals 10,724,800

Of this quantity, 7,069,600 centals came to hand during the first six months, and 3,179,200 centals during the last six months. We have also received 891,146 quarter sacks flour from the interior mills of California. Adding to this the wheat, swells the total receipts to 11,493,200 centals. The quantity is considerably larger than for any previous year. The following table gives the total receipts of California flour and wheat by harvest years since July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1857, together with the exports for the same period, now published for the first time in this form:

July 1, to June 30.	RECEIPTS. Flour, brls.	Wheat, centals.	EXPORTS. Flour, brls.	Wheat, centals.
1855-56	30,000	400,000	110,000	8,800
1856-57	38,100	340,000	36,500	22,300
1857-58	35,500	243,000	5,400	3,800
1858-59	68,500	433,000	20,600	100
1859-60	91,400	985,000	58,900	381,800
1860-61	113,800	2,150,700	197,200	1,529,900
1861-62	106,500	1,361,200	101,700	851,800
1862-63	159,600	1,864,700	144,900	1,043,700
1863-64	100,500	1,846,100	184,100	1,071,300
1864-65	60,700	474,200	77,500	30,300
1865-66	169,200	2,127,000	256,700	1,055,800
1866-67	291,700	4,852,000	485,300	3,639,600
1867-68	198,900	4,904,300	429,200	3,756,700
1868-69	220,600	5,935,700	455,700	4,375,200
1869-70	183,800	6,053,400	352,900	4,863,900
1870-71	120,400	4,496,200	195,850	3,571,900
1871-72	139,200	2,375,500	200,300	1,404,400
1872-73	222,800	10,724,800	265,000	9,841,500

Included in the exports of flour for the past year is the quantity sent hence to New York by rail, amounting to over 1,500 brls. Reducing the flour to wheat, we have the total of 10,636,500 centals wheat. One of the cargoes of wheat dispatched subsequently returned to port, on account of disaster to vessel. We refer to the Max, which had 18,800 centals, valued at $34,000. Deducting this from the total, we have as the actual exports of flour and wheat, for the past harvest year, the equivalent of 10,617,700 centals, valued at $19,230,000. This is nearly 100 per cent more than was ever exported before from this port. The nearest approach to it was in 1868-69, when the equivalent of 5,742,000 centals was shipped. Included in the quantity shipped for the past year was the equivalent of 335,700 centals Oregon wheat, thus reducing the quantity exported from the crop in this State to 10,282,000 centals wheat, including flour. The crop for 1872 was at least 15,000,000 centals, and we very much doubt if it were much more than that quantity. I. N. Hoag, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, estimates that the current crop will yield 13,230,000. This would give over 9,000,000 centals for export. It is too early to make a very safe estimate, but all well informed authorities agree that the surplus will be large.

THE WESTERN CORN CROP.

The New York *Tribune* has the following:

Recent particular information from Illinois tends to a new statement of the corn crop, not in regard to the amount, but in regard to the quality. Illinois will have half a corn crop, but not more than a third of a crop of merchantable corn; the rest will be only fit to feed to stock, which will offset the deficiencies of the Ohio Valley.

Now, it must be granted, that when half of the corn-crop of Illinois is taken from the whole yield of the country it would seem to make a serious deficiency, and it certainly would have done so two years ago. But the great corn belt extends across the Mississippi into Iowa, North Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and the extent of corn area recently brought into cultivation is enormous. Illinois cannot always bear the palm. Iowa and Missouri have an equal extent; so has Kansas. The Platte Valley and the valleys of its tributaries excel it. By far the largest portion of these regions has a rolling surface, and wide-districts are elevated plateaus, while the soil is largely of a sandy nature and often has a natural drainage, so that heavy rains are not so disastrous, nor are they so common, as they are further east, since a gradual approach has been made to the meridian lines of aridity. With the heavy stock of old corn on hand—for all of it could neither be burned nor shipped—the crop of the country for 1873 cannot fall much, if any, below that of 1872. The East, however, will be deficient, and much of the business of the coming year is to grow out of this distribution.

CABLE TOWING.

On the 11th inst., five loaded boats were towed from Tonawanda to Buffalo against a strong current, at the rate of over five miles an hour. They were towed by the boat "Gov. Clinton," with the Belgian cable, just introduced. The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 12th says:

A strong wire cable is laid in the bottom of the canal, and attached to a wheel in the side of the boat by means of a grapple; it then passes over other grooved wheels, and is allowed to fall back into the water in the rear. The wheels are so arranged that the cable cannot slip from them, and thus everything attached is drawn along over the cable, hand-over-hand, as it were. An ordinary line is fastened to the boats in tow, and it is claimed for the Gov. Clinton that she can tow a line of eight or ten empty boats, with single gear, at eight miles an hour, or five miles with loaded boats and double gear; but, on account of the difficulty in steering, the average speed made is three miles per hour.

Already the new cable has been laid from this city to Lockport, and sufficient to continue the line to Rochester is expected here from Scotland in a few weeks. It is said that the line will be extended east of Rochester as rapidly as the cable can be procured. The experiment yesterday was witnessed by a goodly number of practical men, some of whom have not yet got over the idea that there is nothing equal to a mule's hoof for canal work. But all present confessed that the trial was a complete success. The only question seemed to be in regard to managing the tow. Some were of the opinion that a train of five or more boats would be unmanageable, that the end boats would be going all over the canal, and running down those going in the opposite direction. It cannot be disputed that there are good grounds for apprehension in the narrow and shoal and crooked parts of the canal. But, at the same time, it should be remembered that this system is entirely new in this country. The boatmen must be educated up to managing and steering their boats when navigating at the rate of three or four miles an hour. The cable system works admirably on the canals of Europe, some of which are not as large as the Erie Canal.

THE ERIE CANAL AND THE RAILROADS.

The New York *Tribune* advocates the abandonment by the State of New York of the "pauper" canals, which cost ten times the amount of tolls collected upon them to keep in repair, and the retaining only of the 500 miles which include the Erie and its feeders, the Champlain and feeder, the Oswego, and Cayuga and Seneca Canals. It gives the following interesting table, showing the number of tons of freight of all kinds moved on the New York canals, the New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads:

Year.	New York Canals.	New York Central.	Erie.	Pennsylvania.
1862	5,598,785	1,387,433	1,632,955	1,989,126
1863	5,557,692	1,449,604	1,815,006	2,256,347
1864	4,852,941	1,557,148	2,170,798	2,559,884
1865	4,729,654	1,275,299	2,234,350	2,555,705
1866	5,775,220	1,602,197	3,242,792	3,186,359
1867	5,688,325	1,667,926	3,484,546	3,709,224
1868	6,442,225	1,846,599	3,908,243	4,427,884
1869	6,173,080	2,281,885	4,312,209	4,992,025
1870	6,173,769	4,122,000	4,852,505	5,427,400
1871	6,467,888	4,532,056	4,844,208	6,575,843
1872	6,673,370	4,393,965	5,564,274	7,844,778

These three trunk lines carried 5,009,514 tons in 1862, being less than that moved on the canals; while ten years afterward they carried 17,803,017, or nearly three times as much as the canals.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in moderate demand and unchanged. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18½@1.18⅜, seller July, closing at the inside, and at $1.14@1.14⅛ seller August, and closing at $1.14½. Corn was quiet and a shade easier, closing at 35¾@35⅞c seller the month, and 37⅛c seller August. Also at 39½@39⅝c seller September. Provisions were quiet. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.50 seller the month, and at the close $15.25 was bid seller August, and $15.50 asked. Lake freights were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 16.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand and firm at $1.80@1.90.

BROOM CORN—Was quiet and unchanged. Following are the quotations: No. 1 hurl, 8¾@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6¾@7¼c; No. 2 do, 5¼@6¼c; No. 3 do, 4¼@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3¾@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were dull and nominal. We repeat: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no change to note. Annexed are the prices currrent: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $29.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Under this head there were no new developments. A steadily fair movement is witnessed both on local and shipping accounts, and with no large stocks in store holders are firm in their views, showing no indication to effect sales save at full prices. Choice yellow in neat packages is especially firm, the offerings of such not being sufficient to satisfy the current demand. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Prices were quoted firm for cotton seamless goods, but were easy for other articles in the list. Trade remains rather dull except for the leading brands of grain-bags, which are now moving with considerable freedom. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

CHEESE—Dealers report no change in the situation of this market. Little or no improvement is noticeable in the demand, and, notwithstanding the fact that stocks, generally speaking, are light, there is an easy undertone in the market. Liverpool is down another shilling, and the New York market is weak and declining, in sympathy. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: New York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 9@10c.

COAL—Nothing new of special importance was developed in the coal market. There is now a steady increase in the demand for anthracite, consumers generally seeming to have arrived at the conclusion that prices have "touched bottom." This is undoubtedly the case, as dealers are already discussing the advisability of advancing the price of Lehigh and Lackawanna. We repeat our list: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold to-day (500 barrels) at $1.40. Other descriptions were quiet. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@38.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were plenty and slow. Many are arriving in bad condition this warm weather, and sell slowly at a wide range of prices, ranging from 10@12c. Good and choice packages brought 12½@13c, and candled lots 13½@14c, though the outside is an extreme price.

FEATHERS—Genuine live geese feathers were salable to the dealers at the quoted rates, but common mixed grades were slow. The jobbing trade is quiet. We repeat: Prime to choice live geese feathers 70@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—There was a liberal movement on interior account, and a reasonably active demand from local consumers, and former quotations were, with one or two exceptions, steadily maintained. We make no change in our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There has been during the past few days considerable "flurry" in the dried apple market, and prices have taken a sharp upward turn. Several large Eastern orders have recently been placed, and holders have advanced their views fully 1@1½c. Liberal sales have taken place at the improvement, but there does not appear to be much confidence in the permanence of present prices. Prunes are strong at the late advance, and currants and raisins also are firm. Other fruits are quiet. FOREIGN—Dates, 8¼@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 12½@12½c; raisins, $2.25@2.30; Zante currants, 6¾@7c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5¼@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@6½c.

GROCERIES—The activity that for some time past has characterized the sugar market shows no signs of abating, and the advance recently established is adhered to with unequivocal firmness. Coffees also are moving with considerable freedom, and, in response to the higher prices at the East, the feeling is sensibly firmer, though as yet no positive advance has taken place. Rice, soaps, candles, spices, and syrups are only moderately active, and remain unchanged in price. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7¼@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 23¾@24c; prime Rio, 23¼@23½c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 22½@22¾c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23¾@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@7¾c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@12c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10⅞@11c; do, No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; B, 10½@10⅝c; extra C, 10½@10⅝c; C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; yellow C, 9⅞@10c; choice brown, 9¾@10c; prime do, 9¾@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅝@9⅞c; do prime, 9¼@9½c; do, fair, 8¾@9c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4⅝c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The hot weather has increased the demand for lemons, and they have advanced and are very firm at $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges are scarce, and sales have been made at $12.50 per box to arrive. Apples were in good request and steady. Small fruit was in fair supply and demand at about yesterday's range of prices. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $12.50@13.00 per box. New apples, 30@75c per box, or $3.00@4.00 per brl. Strawberries, 15@20c. Raspberries, 12½@14c; red do, 12½@16c. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00@3.00 per bu. Blackberries, 20@25c; Lawton's, 27@28c. Cherries at $3.50@5.00 per bu. Whortleberries, $4.00@4.50 per bu; per box, $1.50@1.75. Currants, $2.00@2.50 per bu. Pears, $2.50@4.00 per box; Illinois peaches, $2.00@2.50 per box.

HOPS—Were quiet at 25@45c for Western.

HAY—The offerings continue considerably in excess of the demand, and the market remains in the same weak and unsettled state as noted in our reports from day to day for a fortnight past. Aside from supplying current local requirements, and filling a few orders from the Lake Superior and lumber regions, there is no movement, and there is some probability that even lower prices will prevail. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $12.00@14.00; timothy, loose pressed, $12.50@13.00; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $12.50@13.50; prairie, loose, $8.50@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue dull at about former quotations. Only a few transactions were reported. We repeat our list, as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, orotherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is chiefly for small quantities for the supply of immediate necessities. The market is easy, but no further change in quotations is noted:

Iron	4	@ 4 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—There were no changes in the leather market. Business is unqualifiedly dull, scarcely enough being done to establish market values. Stocks are light, however, and nominally prices are firm. Below are the current quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for manufactured articles is very fair. The firmness in tin in England causes a like feeling here, and prices will probably advance before long. Below are the quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in fair request and quite firm. Rates were as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75 rates; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate business was transacted at former prices, as follows: Manila rope ℔ lb, 17¼@18¼c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Prices of the leading oils, embracing carbon, lard, linseed, and turpentine, are now extremely low, the continued quietness of trade leading dealers to offer their goods at a very close margin. With a revival of trade, a general hardening of prices is looked for. The following are the current quotations: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 96c; do boiled, $1.01; whale, 86c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—Remains inactive, with prices easy. Orders, which at the moment are few, and generally for small amounts, are usually filled at inside to medium figures. The following is from the New York *Journal of Commerce*: "The market for Scotch pig has, generally speaking, about the same dull, unsatisfactory tone which has been noticeable for some time back, with here and there, however, a full parcel taken. Manufacturers as a rule purchase small lots only as they have occasion to use stock. For round lots quotations are to some extent nominal, with some few sales at lower figures; the advantage is decidedly in favor of buyers. There are still outside lots offering at irregular and variable prices." We quote: Scotch (according to brand), $58.00@64.00; Tuscarawas, $58.00; Massilon, $58.00; Lake Superior—No. 1, $58.00; do No. 2, $56.00; Chicago stone-coal, $56.00; Missouri stone-coal, $56.00.

POULTRY—The offerings, though not large, proved to be more than equal to the demand, and dealers were willing to grant concessions in order to dispose of their consignments. Turkeys sold at 11@12c; old chickens at $4.50@4.75; spring do, $3.00@3.50; small do at $2.50@2.75.

POTATOES—The receipts were again liberal, and, with a moderate inquiry on local account, prices ruled weak and lower. Early, large barrels of choice new sold at $5.00 per brl, but at the close prices ranged from $4.00@4.50 for good to choice new in barrels, and $1.25 in boxes (1 bu).

SALT—Was active and firm. The receipts are light, and the stocks are quite low. We quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—Prices range about the same as for a fortnight past, ruling easy as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request at unchanged rates. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—The market is firm at the quotations following: Beech, $8.00; maple, $9.00; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in moderate supply, and sold at about yesterday's range of prices, as follows: Tomatoes, 70@90c per box; onions, $3.50@4.00; cabbage, 25@50c per doz.; corn, 10c per doz.; turnips, $2.00 per brl; cucumbers, 30@40c per doz.; egg plant, $2.00 per doz.; cauliflower, $2.00@3.00 per doz.

WOOL—Was in fair demand and firm. The receipts are moderate. Annexed are the prices current:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@41c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@40c
Coarse, washed	33@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Burry wool 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 16.

The receipts were light, and as a consequence the market was quiet, though the half dozen cargoes offering sold readily at full former prices. "A" shingles were in good request and firm at $3.00, and a cargo of choice, from Saugatuck, were sold, to arrive, at $3.25. Fair to choice boards and strips are quotable firm at $12.50@15.25; common boards at $9.50@10.50; joists and scantling at $9.00@9.75; lath $2.00; shingles "A", $3.00@3.25. We note the following sales: Cargo—Prop Truesdell, from Green Bay, 400 m "A" shingles at $3.00; prop Oconto (to arrive), 300 m "A" shingles at $3.00, 600 m "A" shingles to arrive from Saugatuck, at $3.25. Sold by Artemas Carter.

Cargo schr Jennie Lind, from Grand Haven, 100,067 ft mill run lumber at $14.50, mill tally. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Our record of Monday's sales having been mangled in the handling, we reproduce in corrected form those made by Blanchard & Borland, as follows: Cargo schr E. Scoville, from Muskegon, 120 m boards at $15.00. Cargo schr Pilot, from Muskegon, 140 m strips and boards at $13.00. Cargo schr Hubbard, from Muskegon, 100 m common inch at $9.50. Cargo schr Forest, from Manistee, 170 m joists and scantling at $9.50. Cargo schr Presto, from Muskegon, 160 m joist and scantling at $9.00. Cargo schr Herald, from Muskegon, 170 m strips and boards at $14.50. Cargo schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 120 m ft strips and boards at $15.25. Cargo schr Madison, from White Lake, 100 m ft select lumber at $30.00 for wide clear; $20.00 for wide selects; $33.00 for first and second clear strips; $27.00 for A floors; $18.00 for B flooring, and $10.00 for common and culls. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75@2.00; Oconto, $3.00@3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.87½@2.00; Pentwater, $2.00.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard-trade is fair for this month, though the country demand is lessened considerably by the advance in freights. Stocks are pretty well reduced, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of the local dealers to stock up their yards. Prices are tolerably steady. The demand for hard wood is moderate. We quote:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $65.00@80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.500 wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 16.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,483	6,674	265
Tuesday	3,402	9,661	503
Wednesday	1,800	7,900	943
Total	9,685	24,235	1,711
Same time last week	9,678	23,676	1,655

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,908	4,654	....
Tuesday	1,225	7,136	....
Total	3,133	11,790	....

CATTLE—It was a dull day in this department of the market. There was a fair representation of buyers, local and outside operators being in liberal attendance, but no class seemed inclined to invest beyond meeting the most pressing wants, and sales dragged heavily from the opening to the close. With the mercury indicating 94 degrees in the shade, buyers could not be prevailed upon to visit the sale pens, save where inducements, in the shape of concessions, were offered; and, if we except fat corn-fed Texans, prices were "off" a little all around. Although the offerings embraced a number of really fine droves, there was nothing good enough to command over $5.90, while with perhaps a half-dozen exceptions, no sales were reported at over $5.65. The Eastern markets are wearing a rather more favorable look, the supply at most points being somewhat below the average of the past few weeks, but the margin between here and the seaboard is still too small to justify shippers in operating on a large scale, and unless there shall be a falling off in the receipts at this point any material improvement in prices can scarcely be looked for. Light thin heifers, scrawny cows, bulls, stags, and poor Texans sell at $2.20@3.00; thin rough steers, oxen, and fair to choice cows at $3.50@4.50; common to medium shipping beeves at $4.50@5.00; and good to extra do at $5.25@5.90. Most of the day's sales were at $4.00@5.50. Calves were plenty at $2.75@5.25 for common Texans to choice natives, with sales chiefly at $3.50@4.50. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.70@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	good steers	1,295	$5.50
13	medium steers	1,088	5.15
10	thin heifers	795	2.60
19	thin heifers	781	2.50
31	choice steers	1,412	5.80
32	good steers	1,180	5.37½
17	good steers	1,242	5.45
16	fair steers	1,299	4.75
29	good steers	1,160	5.25
17	cows	1,029	3.50
12	good steers	1,172	5.25
19	Cherokees	921	4.00
160	good steers	1,299	5.65
18	medium steers	1,051	5.12½
16	choice steers	1,341	5.85
75	choice steers	1,356	5.70
34	good steers	1,135	5.25
47	good steers	1,378	5.55
52	good steers	1,173	5.30
17	good steers	1,309	5.40
120	choice steers	1,377	5.70
68	Texas steers	1,082	4.90
64	good steers	1,109	5.15
35	good steers	1,094	5.15
32	good steers	1,205	5.40
15	good steers	1,499	5.30
103	choice steers	1,334	5.75
45	Texas steers	1,024	4.25
27	Texas steers	897	4.25
37	good steers	1,152	5.20
32	medium steers	1,262	5.10
51	extra steers	1,300	5.90
48	extra steers	1,494	5.90
43	good steers	1,157	5.30
17	good steers	1,133	5.30
17	common natives	1,068	4.50
15	good steers	1,363	5.50
57	fair steers	1,283	5.00
106	Texas steers	1,059	4.87½
56	choice steers	1,342	5.75

HOGS—The hog market was excited and higher. The light receipts of to-day, and the probability that they will continue light for some time to come (this being the harvest season), stimulated buyers, and, under a brisk competition, prices rapidly advanced,—going to $4.35@5.00 for poor to choice, where they closed firm, with about everything sold. The demand was more urgent for light grades than for heavy, and the advance in these was more marked, 20c no more than covering the improvement. Heavy grades sold at an average advance of, say 15c. Sales were reported at $4.20@4.30 for inferior; at $4.35@4.50 for poor to common; at $4.60@4.70 for medium; and at $4.75@5.00 for good to choice, with a few extra at $5.05.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
120	200	$4.90	55	281	$4.60	42	336	$4.60
48	218	4.55	48	204	4.85	61	228	4.80
56	231	4.80	45	225	4.70	23	290	4.55
63	183	4.75	20	297	4.20	30	206	4.75
63	238	4.75	33	262	4.70	43	227	4.70
47	250	4.75	53	181	5.05	75	215	4.80
25	212	4.75	20	288	4.20	60	247	4.30
52	254	4.50	110	202	4.87½	40	216	4.80
50	256	4.70	54	219	4.80	55	203	4.90
47	288	4.30	58	325	4.85	39	300	4.60
162	195	5.00	47	209	4.80	96	245	4.65
49	200	4.80	168	208	4.80	46	220	4.85
61	190	4.80	64	192	4.70	45	281	4.60
62	281	4.90	51	192	5.00	47	192	4.75
58	230	4.90	62	190	5.00			

SHEEP—Notwithstanding the absence of any activity in the demand, sellers—under light supply—were enabled to fully sustain former rates, the market ruling steady at $3.00@3.50 for common, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... July 16.

Schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Milwaukee, L. Suamico, 210 m lumber.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 650 m lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 300 m lumber.
Schr Hubbard, Centreville, 125 cds wood.
Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 875 tons coal.
Schr A. Plugger, Holland, 30 cds wood.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 360 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 1,960 cases berries, 30 boxes fish.
Barge Monitor, South Haven, 30 m lumber.
Stmr Lowell, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 56 boxes fish and sundries.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 373 bars railroad iron.
Scow Bowena, White Lake, 105 m lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Muskegon, 209 m lumber, 300 m lath, 1,660 pickets.
Schr J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 740 tons coal.
Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, 175 m lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, 250 m lumber, 20 m lath, 2 m shingles.
Schr A. L. Andrews, Sandusky, 120 cords stone.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 830 tons coal.
Prop A. Ballentine, Bay City, 3,811 brls salt.
Schr Sky Lark, Buffalo, 4,956 brls salt, 600 tons coal.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 20 brls sugar, 800 tons coal.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, 454 brls sugar.
Prop Empire State, 10 tons pig iron, 484 pkgs fish.
Prop Amazon, Buffalo, no cargo.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr D. R. Martin, Elk Rapids, 150 tons pig-iron.
Prop P. H. Burkhead, Buffalo, 200 m lumber, 5 m pickets.
Schr A. Gilhash, Buffalo, 524 tons coal.

CLEARED .... July 16.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 104 pkgs sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 26 brls oil and sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn, 1,647 brls flour, 10 brls highwines, 6 brls lard-oil, 500 sacks oil-cake, 22 tons pig-iron.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 10,000 bu rye, 10,000 bu wheat, 150 bags timothy seed.
Schr Samuel H. Fisher, Buffalo, 45,225 bu corn.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 75,000 bu oats, 1,300 brls flour.
Stmr barge M. R. Robertson, Collingwood, 14,567 bu corn.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 100 bu oats.
Schr G. D. Norris, Black Rock, 16,071 bu wheat.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat, 200 brls flour.
Prop Raleigh, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 33,500 bu corn, 400 brls flour.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 800 brls flour, 39,000 bu corn.
Schr David A. Wells, Buffalo, 20,984 bu corn.
Schr Lowell, Milwaukee, no cargo.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 23,174 bu corn, 10 brls flour.
Steam barge Monitor, South Haven, 900 bu corn, 2 brls flour, 50 tons coal.
Schr Gertrude, Dutchman's Pier, 5 brls flour, 10 bags feed.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr G. D. Norris, Black Rock, 16,091 bu wheat.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Were active at unchanged rates, quotable at 6c for corn, and 6½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 11½c for corn to Oswego. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs Sunrise, Winnie Wing, Gale, barge Barnum, and prop India, corn at 6c; steamship Amazon, wheat at 6½c. To Oswego—Schrs Trowbridge, and A. L. Andrews, corn at 11½c. To Kingston—Schr Willie Keller, wheat on private terms. To Montreal—Prop Munro, wheat on private terms. To Black Rock—Schr A. O. Hansen, wheat at 6½c. To Sarnia—Prop City of Detroit, and barge Guiding Star, corn. Total, 13. Capacity equal to 100,000 bu wheat, 240,000 bu corn.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Coal to Chicago down-town docks, $1.40 free, Milwaukee, $1.35 free; Toronto, $2.30 gold, flat; Hamilton, $2.25 gold, flat. There is a fair number of vessels and coal in good supply, but the orders have fallen off and rates are weak.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Charters reported: Bark Wenona, coal to Chicago at $1.12½ free; schrs Bahama and Crawford, same; schr C. G. Breed, coal to Milwaukee at $1 free. Reported by Capt. Tom Collins: Schr C. Raab, railroad iron to Green Bay at $1 per ton free; schr Barkalow, stone to Toledo at $3 per cord free; bark T. B. Rice, stone to Cleveland at $3 per cord.

Miscellaneous.

On Monday afternoon, the steamer Northwest, of the Cleveland and Detroit line, was injured in the river at Cleveland by a collision, to the amount of $700.

—The Barge Marine City passed Detroit on Sunday with her flag at half mast.

—Capt. Eber Ward's new propeller has been named the Minneapolis.

—We take from the Detroit *Post* of the 15th the following: "The Government steamer Warrington, Capt. Scott, at present at this port, will, on her next voyage westward, take with her the men and material necessary for the construction of a lighthouse at Big Point Sauble, on Lake Superior. The lighthouse is to be completed this fall. There is also to be immediately constructed a lighthouse on Outer Island, one of the most northerly of the Apostle group. There will also be built a lighthouse on Twin River Point, Lake Michigan, the present season. All the above lights will be of the third order, with towers 100 feet in height."

—Complaints about vessels anchoring in the course of traveled channels comes from various quarters. St. Clair Rapids, for instance, is not the place any cautious Captain, anxious to avoid collision, would select for an anchoring ground; yet it is said not a few vessels drop anchor there. Vessels, wherever anchored, should have a bright light conspicuously displayed.

—The new steam barge launched recently at Trenton for D. Whitney, Jr., of Detroit, has been named the Swallow, so called from a swallow building its nest in the corner of the vessel's hold while building, and remaining there up to the time of launching.

—There is great complaint among the vessel-owners of the preference which is given to propellers passing through the Welland Canal. The steam craft have the right, under the regulations, of taking the lead over all vessels through the first two locks, and they are now so numerous that for hours often they crowd vessels back. The regulations should be relaxed, so that all vessels would have a fair chance of their trip.

—From the Detroit *Free Press* of the 16th we take the following notice of the North Cape: "The handsomest vessel we have seen this season passed here yesterday morning, called the North Cape, hailing from Chicago. We learn she was built and quite recently launched at Depere, Wis., and is owned by Peterson & Johnson. Her outfit is that of a three-master, and her carrying capacity is said to be about 28,000 bushels. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 132 feet; beam, 30 feet; depth, 11½ feet; burden, 425 tons. Her model could not be very well improved on, and she sits gracefully on the water."

—The Canadians are constructing a light-house at Point aux Pins, and a United States light-house is about to be constructed at Sauble Point, near Grand Marais. The early closing of the canal (on the 18th of November) was ordered, so as to get a coffer-dam built before the freezing weather sets in, deemed a work of necessity. On the 5th inst., tolls were reduced from 4½c to 3½c per ton.

—The man burned on the schooner Dolphin has since died at Milwaukee. His name was Thomas Bupp. He left a wife and four children in Michigan.

—The keeping of a log-book on board ship is very important, and every well-regulated vessel should have one. The log-book is kept by the Chief Mate. It should contain an accurate account of the ship's course, and of every occurrence on the voyage. It is of the utmost importance that this should be faithfully kept, and it should be kept free from erasures and interlineations, otherwise it will be open to suspicion. Where a seaman deserts or leaves the vessel without permission, an entry must be made of the fact in the log-book, or else his wages will not be forfeited.

The Light-House Board have issued the following notice: "Notice is hereby given, that on and after July 1, 1873, a light will be exhibited from the brick tower recently erected on the north side of Presque Isle, Erie, Pa. The approximate position of the light-house, according to the United States Lake Survey, is as follows: Latitude 42 deg. 09 min. 45 sec. north; longitude 80 deg. 08 min. 00 sec. west. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the fourth order of the System of Fresnel, and will show a red flashing light at intervals of one minute. The present compass range of visibility viewed from the lake, is east by south half south by northward to west northwest. It will be greater when obstructing trees are cut away. The base of the tower is 11 feet, and the focal plane is 56 feet above mean level of the lake. The light should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel 10 feet above the lake, at a distance of about 14 statute miles. By order of the Lighthouse Board."

—On Sunday last as the barge Marine City was towing through Lake St. Clair, a sailor named William St. Clair was thrown overboard by the tightening of a line which he was freeing from a timber-head, and drowned. St. Clair was about 60 years of age, a widower, and had shipped at Sombria, Canada.

STEEL RAILS.

PRICES CURRENT FOR
CODORUS STEEL RAILS,
Made from Native Steel Ore at various rolling-mills throughout the United States:

New, all steel	$115 per ton, currency
New, one-fourth steel	98 per ton, currency
New, one-sixth steel	85 per ton, currency
Rerolling, all steel	65 per ton, currency
Rerolling, one-fourth steel	43 per ton, currency
Rerolling, one-sixth steel	43 per ton, currency

Reference as to wear for over three years on the Delaware Division, single track, of the Erie Railway, and other leading trunk lines. Apply to
JOSEPH M. STRONG, 71 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

Valuable mill property and timbered lands on the River, Baldwin County, Ala., known as "HUGHES MILL TRACT." About eight thousand acres of heavily-timbered land, with water communication to Mobile Bay.
The mill is nearly new, and the whole will be sold low, part cash and mortgage. Apply to
ZOPHAR MILLS, 144 Front-st., New York, or
HENRY ST. PAUL, Attorney,
28 Royal-st., Mobile, Ala.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Corner-Stone of the New Edifice Laid Last Evening.

The corner-stone of Trinity Episcopal Church, to be located at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, was placed in position at half-past 7 o'clock last evening. Nearly one thousand persons witnessed the attending ceremonies and took part in the exercises. The hour selected for commencing the proceedings was half-past 6 o'clock, but it was 7 before Bishop Whitehouse and the clergymen of the city marched in double file to the temporary platform erected for them to stand on. The Bishop and his assistants were arrayed in full canonicals. The stand was handsomely decorated with American flags. Without further delay, the Bishop began the prescribed services, and, after "Our Father who art in Heaven" had been repeated by all present, the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, Rector of the Church, stated that time had not been allowed to put the inscription on the corner-stone, but when completed it would read: "Trinity Church; organized on Madison street, 1842; built on Jackson street, 1860; destroyed in the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871; rebuilt, 1873."

In the box placed in the aperture in the corner-stone were deposited the Bible, Book of Common Prayer, Manual of Doctrine, Canons of the Diocese of Illinois, the *Churchman*, the *Church Journal*, the *Gospel Messenger*, *Church and State*, Episcopal *Register*, and the *Diocese*.

The reverend gentlemen then presented the Bishop with a silver trowel, to be used in the ceremony, and the Bishop returned thanks for it, trusting it might serve, not only in that ministration, but in many others in the diocese.

After singing a hymn commencing "This Stone to Thee in Faith We Lay," the stone was lowered into its place, and the Bishop, striking the stone three times with a hammer, laid the stone "In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

Another hymn was supplemented by a prayer, at the conclusion of which the Bishop delivered a lengthy address, characterizing corner-stone laying as emblematical and ideal, and exhorting his hearers to be liberal in ornamenting the church, and to be faithful in the work of redeeming their fellow-men.

The anthem "Gloria in Excelsis" was next sung, and, after two brief prayers had been said, the Bishop pronounced the benediction, and the ceremonies ended.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Christian Union Literary Society will meet this evening at No. 114 Madison street, and debate a question.

A Wabash avenue cutler has on exhibition a handsome case of knives, labeled "For presentation to"—of course—"Gen. Grant."

"Paint—run against it!" says one sarcastic sign on West Madison street, while another on a saloon, varies the ordinary legend and remarks, insinuatingly, "Paint—Look In!"

On Tuesday night a tailor-shop in the Central Union Block, was entered by burglars, while the watchman slept, and robbed of all the stock it contained.

The United States Lake Survey steamer Search, commanded by Lieut. D. W. Lockwood, of the Engineer Corps, has again made her appearance in our harbor. Lieut. Lockwood, assisted by J. A. Ockerson and A. N. Darrow, is at present engaged in taking deep-sea soundings of Chicago harbor.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest yesterday on the body of the old man who committed suicide by throwing himself under the cars at the foot of Van Buren street. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered. His name is supposed to have been Noonan.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Frederick Wacker, two-story and basement brick, 40x45 feet, Huron street; Mrs. G. Sturges, three-story and basement stone front, 55x67 feet, Pine street; Farrar & Wheeler, four-story and basement brick, 50x90 feet, Third avenue.

Why does not the Board of Public Works commence work on the Madison Street Police Station? The sum of $6,000 has been appropriated for that purpose, and the wretched condition of the building demands that the money be at once put in use.

A fire occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday in a barn in the rear of No. 148 Rucker street, by which a horse valued at $130 was so burned as to cause its death in a few minutes. The barn was little damaged. The fire was extinguished by Engine No. 3.

A horse attached to omnibus No. 43 of Young's Wabash avenue line fell dead, about 9 o'clock last night, on Madison street, in front of Anderson's Hotel, from exhaustion produced by overexertion. The inhuman driver, a fellow called Frenchy, was arrested by an officer of the Humane Society, and taken to the Armory.

The city editor of the *Journal* is not the only ignorant man on that sheet. The writer of the last of "Handy Andy" paragraphs, on the first page of last evening's issue, is also ignorant. It will doubtless be news to him when he is informed that Hugh Garrity is now in the Illinois State Penitentiary, where he was sent a few months ago for assaulting a citizen.

The vote of the stockholders of the Inter-State Exposition on the question of increasing the capital stock was unanimous in favor of it, and it is now raised to $250,000. Since it is apparent that this stock is to pay dividends, there is no difficulty in placing it "where it will do the most good," and the demand is in excess of the supply.

The alarm of fire from Box 63, at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was turned in by a frantic citizen, who suffered in the great fire, who saw in a pile of burning brush, at the corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-third street, a serious conflagration. There was a good deal of charred and dirty rubbish in the vicinity of the fire last evening.

The Board of Public Works awarded the following contracts yesterday: To construct sewers in a certain district on the West Side to J. Duffe, for $13,776; to construct South Side sewers, Lyons & Scanlon, for $19,167; to construct sewers in another portion of the South Side, Charles Overrocker, for $19,167; for 1,000,000 sewer brick, to E. R. Gard, at $8, and 1,000,000, to same person at $8.25; for 1,000,000 sewer brick, to H. Jones at $8.62½.

Two professional thieves, named C. A. Wortman and Harry Barber, whose photographs may be seen in the rogue's gallery at the Central Police Station, recently adopted a novel way to get money without toil. When they saw a crowd any place, or a fresh-appearing countryman, they would slyly drop a worthless gilt ring, and, picking it up, would remark that they had found a fine ring. Then, after it had been handled by the crowd, they generally sold it for $1 or more, the real value of the jewelry not being over 15 cents, and perhaps less. The parks have been their favorite places of operation, and yesterday, while attempting the same game in Union Park, they were arrested and locked up in the Union Park Station.

The following is an extract from a Chicago letter to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*: "Just one year previously I passed through this city, and spent a day among its ruins. The change that had taken place was wonderful. Nearly the whole area of the burnt district on the south side of the river had been rebuilt. In all directions from the Sherman House whole squares were covered with magnificent buildings of all kinds. Had I been set down in Chicago some night not knowing where I was, when I awoke in the morning I should scarcely have thought myself in an American city. Although having frequently visited all the principal cities in our own country, I had never seen a city built up in such magnificent style. Evidently the cost of buildings in Chicago is a secondary consideration; size and style are the primary considerations, and the result is that Chicago has the most elegant hotels and stores of any city in the United States. At the same time they are well and thoroughly built, and of the finest and most desirable material; many are fire-proof."

A Smart Woman.

Another smart woman has recently come to the surface,—a Mrs. T. M. Boreland, of Texas. This lady, who is now in St. Louis, owns about 1,000 head of cattle, and accompanied the herd all the way from its starting point to the latter city, doing at least two men's work in the way of driving and managing.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE AMERICAN HOMES Magazine, only $2 a year, with two chromos, each 2x15 inches. Best commission given, and the fastest selling periodical in America. Call or address CHAS. H. TAYLOR, 92 Market-st., Room 25.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $12 A DAY CAN BE made by either sex with our goods. Some make as high as $20 to $30. We can show any one how to make money that wants to know. Only a small capital to start with necessary. Samples to country free. Call or send for circular. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS CAN MAKE from $25 to $50 per week; something new, useful, and salable. A. H. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 112 AND 114 Dearborn-st.:
West Harrison-st., four lots, south front, between Clinton and Jefferson-sts.
Hamilton-av., 2-story dwelling and two lots, only $5,500.
Sangamon-st., 50 feet, east front, with two good dwelling houses, near corner Harrison-st., for sale at a great bargain.
Burnside-st., 48 feet, northeast corner Thirty-fifth-st., very cheap.
Blue Island-av., three lots, near Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—TWO-STORY FRAME house and lot, 12½x125, No. 227 Bushnell-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE-AV.—200x167 FEET ON Egandale-av., corner Fifty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS, 10 ACRES, ON THE corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, $4,000—2-STORY house, barn, and northwest corner lot, near Union Park; must be sold. Call on premises this day, 375 Washington-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new house, 9 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN THAT BEAUtiful tract of ground just adjoining the southern city limits, known as "Bowen & Smith's Subdivision," fronting on Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), South Park and Oakwood Boulevards, and on Vincennes-av.
These choice lots will be sold with frontage to suit customers, and on extremely easy terms. For improvement or investment, there is surely nothing south of the city that combines as great present advantages with as bright and certain future prospects. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK GROVE LOTS ON 5 years' time at 7 per cent interest. The most attractive property fronting on or in the vicinity of the South Park, being the corners of Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-avs. and Fifty-third-st. Those who invest in such property will find that, before the five years have expired, the present value will be increased at least five times. It is property which is beyond contingency. This which I now offer is the very cream of the South Park property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND TWO CORNER lots, 3 blocks from horse cars, $3,300; $33 down, $33 a month. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS central realty, and would assume an incumbrance of $25,000 to $50,000, the 20-acre block No. 22, southeast corner Thirty-fifth and Wallace-sts., unincumbered, and title direct from Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 162 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY NEAR lake shore, 130x160 feet, corner of Grand Haven and Astor, surrounded by streets and alleys, and in front of Union Square, for $140 a foot. Q 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, PARK-AV., near cars; cheap for cash. JAS. R MAY, 164 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., near Hanover; $300 down, balance in four years at 6 per cent interest. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR men of moderate means. Now is your time to build before lumber advances.
Choice lots upon Halsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, State, Arnold, and Thirty-seventh-sts.; also on Wentworth, Archer, Egan, and Graylock-avs. Small payments down, balance in 5 years, at 6 per cent; titles perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS INSIDE BOULEVARD, IN GOOD location, at $300, on monthly payments, no interest. J. W. HEDENBERG, No. 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS 3-story and basement marble-front house, near Thirteenth-st., with all conveniences, in perfect order; price, $25,000; title perfect; early possession. No better arranged or more comfortable house in the city. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 25X 44 feet, east front, just north of Randolph-st. Terms of lease remarkably easy. This property would not cost over $8,000 to improve elegantly; 3 party walls. Street assessment paid for; also curb wall. Will sell this extraordinary lease for $6,000 if taken at once. No reappraisals during entire term. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—25X170 FEET, EAST front, near Fourteenth-st., opposite Grace Church, cheap for a few days. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. BRAINARD, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 9, Major Block, 149 La Salle-st., desirable residence lots on Odgen-av. and vicinity, and on Lexington-st., near the large improvements, on easy terms and cheap. A large list of choice lots at Normal School, Englewood. Houses and lots in all parts of the city. Come and get a bargain while times are dull.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON Thirty-first-st. (No. 171), between Prairie and Indiana-avs.; furniture with house, if desired.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—120 FEET, CORNER Centre-av. South Park-av.—63 feet, corner Twenty-fifth-st. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FULTON AND WALNUT-sts., east of Western-av. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—143x100, CORner Stanton-av.; cheap, and on long time. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN YEARS' TIME, 8 per cent—choice property near Drexel Boulevard and in Blanchard tract. J. H. BISSELL, owner, 45 Bryan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x152 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $800 each on easy terms.
This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.
Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.
The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS NEAR HUMboldt Park, on high and dry ground, only two blocks from cars, with good water. Several fine houses already built, and other improvements made. If you wish a fine lot for a home or to hold as an investment you cannot do better. Give me a call. Price only $350; terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF CHOICE SUBURban real estate is advertised in the Evanston Index. Don't buy for homes or investments until you have seen that paper. Address, with stamp, INDEX, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, 39 5-ACRE blocks in n e ¼ Sec 21, 38, 14, on Sheridan-av. (Seventy-ninth-st.) between depots on Chicago & Great Eastern and Rock Island Railroad. S. L. BROWN, 119 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—ARE YOU looking for a choice locality for a house, or a place to invest a few hundred when there is a certainty of a handsome profit? We are selling lots at this beautiful suburb, where we have rich soil, fine large trees, thorough drainage, sewers to the lake, and sidewalks all laid, at enticingly low rates. We also have a large 2-story frame house, with large barn, and lot 50x150, all in complete order, house newly painted, for $3,000. Call and see if we do not convince you that it is the most promising investment in the market. OSBORN & SKILLMANN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES from 4 to 12 rooms, worth from $1,000 to $10,000, on monthly or yearly payment. The highest lands and best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago. I will show the property any afternoon, and give information from 9 to 1 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT DECIDED BARGAINS—N. E. ¼ OF N. E. ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 13.
50 acres in Sec. 26, 38, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 21, 38, 15.
10 acres on corner Sixty-fourth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
6 7-10 acres in Jones' Subdivision, Sec. 29, 38, 14.
THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near Wallace-av. A desirable frame house on Sixty-second-st., on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NORTH OF Seventy-fifth-st., and near the lake shore; price $300. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV. (THIRTY-NINTH-ST.)—Beautiful lots just east of South Park Boulevard, 50x 173 feet each to a 20 foot alley. These lots, lying immediately outside of the city limits, possess every advantage for residence purposes. They will be sold at low prices and on very liberal terms. Small cash payments and long time on balance. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—THE northeast and the southeast corners of South Park and Oakwood Boulevards; the only double Boulevard corners to be had; title perfect. Will be sold cheap if taken at once. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 12. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove property; well located, near depot, church, school, and store, for $10, $15, and $20 per foot. Parties taken free of expense to see the property. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL BLOCKS in Irving Park and Montrose, two of the best suburban places about Chicago. Prices very low. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS BEST OF all the suburbs of Chicago, is 12 miles from the city, on C., B. & Q. R. R., about 200 feet above the level of the lake; beautiful scenery, good school, and every attraction for a nice home. Save your rents and buy a place of your own with monthly payments; for health, wealth, and happiness, go to Clarendon Hills. Plats and particulars of CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN SECTION 26, 38, 13, ON line of the Danville & Vincennes R. R., cheap; 10, 20, or 40 acres in Section 25, 38, 13. JAS. R. MAY, 164 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR HUMBOLDT BOULEVARD and Pacific Railroad depot, lots 45x150, no money down, and three years' time on the balance to parties who will build. MASON & HILL, Real Estate Dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, 33 FT. FRONT by 150 deep, including trees and sidewalks, for $375. Terms, $10 monthly payments, or ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. I offer them this week only at this price. Come with me free of expense to see this property. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood, on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KANSAS—THE BEAUTIFUL ARKANsas Valley in market, only interest payments required for four years, 11 years time, 7 per cent interest. Circulars free at office A., T. & Santa Fe R. R., 77 Clark-st.
W. E. WEBB, General Agent.
GEO. H. NETTLETON, Gen'l Sup't.
A. E. TONZALIN, Land Com'r.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM OF 50 TO 80 ACRES in exchange for Chicago real estate. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

WANTED—4 LOTS OR ABOUT 100 FEET, CHOICE location, North Side, at bottom figures for half cash, and to parties who will build. Call or address to-day or to-morrow, OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark.

WANTED—TO BUY A BUSINESS BLOCK WORTH $100,000 or more, bringing good rental. Address Z 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, No. 207 South Halsted-st. Inquire at 205.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED front room on Michigan-av.; between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. Address T 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS. APPLY AT ROOM 43 EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER AND FALL, 6 OR 8 rooms in a well-furnished house, at price to suit tenant; all modern improvements, and everything needed for housekeeping. On Prairie-av. (827), near Sixteenth-st. Or rooms, single, double, and en suite, as desired. Lake view, and cool.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, second floor 125 South Halsted-st., corner Adams; also furnished front sleeping-room.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 116 Aberdeen-st.; gas and bath; breakfast and tea if desired.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 259 South Clark-st. Inquire at Room No. 1, third floor.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, at 19 North Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—386 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, PLEASant front room; also, two rear rooms, suitable for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO RENT—NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas and use of bath; front, $12; middle, $10; back room, $8 per month. 382 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, the second floor of a corner house, 3 rooms, pantry and clothes press, to a gentleman and wife only. Southwest corner Thirtieth and Butterfield-sts.

TO RENT—FROM AUG. 1, AT NO. 339 SOUTH Morgan-st., convenient to street-cars, 3 rooms and closets, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire of owner in the basement.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FOUR NICE ROOMS, WITH water and closets, suitable for housekeeping, at No. 22 Gold-st. Apply to P. McHUGH, at No. 173 LaSalle-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—MARRIED COUPLES OR GENTLEMEN can get nice furnished rooms at $12 or $8. 154 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, would do nicely for three or four gentlemen; also a room mate for a gentleman. 146 Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping at 80 Superior-st., one block from Chicago-av. cars, cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms on Twelfth-st., first door east of Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED FRONT alcove room; bath room, hot and cold water; with or without board. 667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—8 TWELFTH-ST., MOST DESIRABLE lodging rooms for young men, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping at 652 West Indiana-st.; omnibuses pass the door.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room, overlooking the lake; also single rooms. No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st., between South Park-av. and Lake.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS, 290 LAFLIN-ST., $10; also 2 rooms in rear, $8; up-stairs; barn, if needed; 5 blocks west from Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st. Apply between 11 and 12 a. m. to-day, Room 30, 99 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED PARLOR. INquire at 166 East Van Buren-st., second floor.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms for three or four gentlemen at 161 South Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Room 11.

TO RENT—A FEW NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen at 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—A NEAT, NEW COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, in the grove just south of city limits, two blocks from street cars. W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NO. 226 MICHIGAN-AV. Has 17 rooms, with all modern conveniences, and a good barn. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or No. 3 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, 4 BLOCKS north of Union Park; $20 Call at 408 Erie-st., corner Ashland-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON WASHINGTON-ST., pleasantly located. Inquire of J. H. HULBURD, 154 East Madison-st., Room B.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY house, No. 672 West Congress-st., with 9 rooms, pantry, closets, and bath-room. Inquire at DIXON & MICHELS, 147 Randolph-st., or 676 Congress-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., with or without furniture. Call at 18 Market-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front residence, 11 rooms, 1026 Wabash-av. Inquire of FERD. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—NO. 316 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., stone front, 2-story and basement dwelling house. Furniture and carpets for sale on easy terms. Apply to NUTT & BROOKES, Room 26, Ashland Block.

TO RENT—$40 PER MONTH, HOUSE NO. 61 Ellis-av. Inquire at the house or of J. B. JOHNSTON at 30 and 32 Lake-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, IN MAYWOOD, NEW modern house, 12 rooms, good stone cellar, cistern and well, near the depot, 35 minutes from Wells-st., hourly trains. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 148 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., 12 or 13 rooms, beside bath-room, pantries, closets, &c., water on every floor, gas, and everything convenient, first-class neighborhood. Apply office J. D. EASTER & CO., 70 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE OF TEN rooms all in good repair. 431 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 461 WABASH-av.; lot 40x170, with large barn. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR the corner of Monroe and Halsted-sts. Owners will take part rent in board, and give privilege for more boarders. Apply to R. KENNEDY, Room 26, 145 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 3 ROOMS, WATER AND pantry, at $15 per month. to man and wife, at 225 Southwestern-av., near Van Buren-st. cars.

TO RENT—HOUSE 738 WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Lincoln, 4 rooms with pantry, closets, and bath-room. Also, 2 single rooms with closets, unfurnished, with use of bath-room. Choice location. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE FOR TWO months, large grounds, over an acre of lawn, abundant garden vegetables, fresh milk, barn-room, etc., near Union Park; price for two months $250 in advance. Call or address A. G. MOREY, 9 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—143 WEST ADAMS-ST., AND WHOLE or part of furniture for sale cheap for cash; 12 rooms; rent $65 per month. Location first-class.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN PRUSSING'S Building, State-st., north of Harrison. Inquire at 341 State-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, WITH USE OF MAPS and vault, at No. 71 Dearborn-st. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A NEW AND COMPLETE HOTEL SITuated corner of Wabash-av. and Congress-st., containing 50 rooms, all well lighted; very desirable. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NO. 1 LOFTS TO LET, WITH OR without steam-power and steam-elevators, substantial building, well lighted, centrally located, suitable for jobbing business, manufacturing or storage. Rent very low to good tenant. Apply to WALWORTH BROOKS & CO., Dealers in Iron Pipe, Steam Pumps, Engines, &c., 243 and 245 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORIES OVER HOOley's Theatre, 149 Randolph-st., suitable for a photograph gallery, club rooms, or can be arranged for splendid sleeping rooms. Apply to R. M. HOOLEY.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN a good neighborhood, by a gentleman with a small family (wife and one child). Address V 12, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS, IF YOU HAVE NEEDLE-THREADING thimbles, you find a buyer at 114 Madison-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLETED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, &c., promptly attended to. Address D 24, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between I. I. Conkling and W. I. Davidson under the style of Conkling & Davidson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. I. Conkling will continue the business at 504 South Union-st. at present and settle outstanding accounts to date.
I. I. CONKLING,
W. I. DAVIDSON.
Chicago, July 15, 1873.

WANTED—REFRIGERATOR, LARGE SIZE, FOR family use; must be in good order and a bargain. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—PIANO AND GOLD WATCH, ONE OR both, in exchange for lot, 50x150; the most accessible suburban town of Chicago. Address A 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR HIRE AN ENGINEER'S transit. Call, or address Room 29 Morrison Block, before 10 m.

MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANOforte, overstrung bass, round corners, made by A. H. Gale & Co., New York City, in splendid condition, rich and beautiful tone, with stool and cover, worth $400, price $155. 7 Eighteenth-st.

CASH CUSTOMERS CAN PURCHASE AN ORGAN at wholesale prices during the month of July. NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PIANO; BUT TWO months used; cost $900; will sell for $750, or exchange for a team worth that amount or more; pay difference in cash. S 6, Tribune office.

WE CAN SELL $210 ESTEY ORGANS, YOUR choice from Chicago Agency of STOREY & CAMP, for $140. Call on us for bargains. Gem of the West Company, 454 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished room for gentleman and wife, hot and cold water, in marble front, with or without board.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen, or gentleman and wife, can obtain good board and room; terms $6 per week; also, a few day boarders.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—SEVeral young gents or married couple can have desirable accommodations, where table is first-class, at very moderate terms; rooms, house, and surroundings unusually inviting; only one block from Madison-st. cars.

179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished single room, with first-class board.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; first-class accommodations; also barn to rent.

299 WARREN-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, with board, for married couple; good home and neighborhood; $14.

279 WARREN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms, with first-class board, in private family; one block from Madison-st. cars.

307 WARREN-AV.—GOOD BOARD, WITH large pleasant rooms, furnished, can be had with private family.

376 MONROE-ST., WEST OF ABERDEEN—A large second-story front room, suitable for two, with board.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; family small; location pleasant.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT room for gentleman and wife; also, pleasant suit unfurnished except carpet; all modern improvements; board and location No 1.

669 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER OF WOOD—Pleasant front chamber, with board, for two single gents or gentleman and wife; 6 o'clock dinner.

723 FULTON-ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED room; hot and cold water in room; use of bath; suitable for gent and wife or two gents.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite, to rent with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE—First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board; accommodations for day boarders.

475 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board.

506 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms to rent with board, either furnished or unfurnished, as desired; also single rooms for gentlemen.

532 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR suite of rooms, modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished; also other desirable rooms.

694 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE ROOMS, WITH board. References given and required. Marble front.

764 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board; also second floor to rent entire.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A very pleasant front suite, well furnished, to rent with board; also parlor or parlor suite, partly furnished.

1099 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-st.—One large room and one small room, either with or without board.

1121 SOUTH STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-fourth—South Side House; hotel; excellent table, and board at $5 per week; families at reduced rates.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—A LARGE, NICELY-FURnished room on second floor to rent, with board. Also, small room. Large grounds and shade.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—House furnished new and elegant (no boarding-house style), a party of two can find front suite of rooms, elegantly furnished, and first-class board at reasonable price, to refined parties. References exchanged. Address D 56, Tribune office.

North Side.

42 CASS-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms by the day, week, or month, with or without board.

LADIES WISHING BOARD AND NURSING IN strictly private family in a healthy location on North Side, during sickness, can hear of such location by addressing J 17, Tribune office.

Hotels.

46 AND 48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—BOARD and room at St. Charles Hotel, $7 per week; best accommodations.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, bounded by Halsted, Union Park, Randolph and Adams-st; private family preferred; will furnish room if necessary. Address, stating terms, V 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—ANY ONE WANTING A NEW residence or income paying property for unimproved lots call at once. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, AT lowest cash price, for cut or artificial stone-work for fronts. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES OF HEAVILY-TIMbered pine-land, near a stream in Minnesota, for a stock of dry goods. R. M. FOUCHER & CO., 12 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE GOOD LOT IN HIGHLAND Park for good sound horse. 157 South Clark-st., Room 8. S. W. SEA & CO.

TO EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE FOR IMPROVED property in this city, or Hyde Park store well located and doing a fine trade. McPHERSON & CO., Druggist Agency, 162 East Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—120 ACRES OF THE CHOICEST and highest land in Cook County, only 8 miles from Chicago, ¼ mile from the first-class graded road out of Chicago; Northern Pacific Railroad surveyed through this property; will be worth $1,000 per acre soon as the road is built; will exchange for improved city property; price $150 per acre; farm now renting for $800 per year; improvements first-class. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—600 FEET ON WABASH-AV. AND 400 feet on State-st., near Englewood, to exchange for an improved farm or other good property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FRUIT farm, 120 acres, 11,000 trees; will pay its cost in two years; incumbrances assumed upon improved property. Price, $14,000. Address Box 18, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—24x180, EAST FRONT, CALUMET-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.; and 50x175 on Sixty-first-st., Englewood; and $1,000 cash for house on South Side. B. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS FOR A small farm. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—NOTE SECURED ON $600 OF personal property, due in 60 days, for a cylinder office desk. Address Z 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN CITY of Davenport, Iowa, for a lot or a house and lot in Chicago. Inquire of P. G. ROSS, 69 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN ILLINOIS FARM 160 acres, all under cultivation, for Chicago property. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN ENGLISH patent-lever gold hunting-case watch for a medium-sized market wagon. 76 Walnut-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH OR WITHout experience, with $20,000 or $30,000 in an old and well-established wholesale house in this city; trade active, and a first-class opportunity. Address T 56, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WE WANT TO SELL OUT TO a silent partner 1-6 (one-sixth) part of one of the best patent machines ever made in America. None like it. Factory already started. Capital required from $3,000 to $5,000 cash. We need the money for buying lumber and building machines. You can see the machine running if you address for two days Q 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, IN A genteel, established business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 126 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS GROCERY doing a thriving business, carries $4,000 stock, and situated on State-st., near Eighteenth; capital required, $1,000; a solid, reliable opening seldom met with. Address care of Mr. GEORGE BEMIS, 947 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO CARRY ON A YOUNG ladies' school already established in this city. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL—In a paying business. Apply at 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

PARTNER WANTED—IN SALOON, WITH SMALL cash capital, to take the place of one about to retire on account of ill health. Call at 142 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $75, TO ENGAGE IN a first-class paying office business; no risk, no experience necessary. Address, for four days, Z 61, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE REAL ESTATE business who has capital or can control it. Address Z 82, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESter, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873.
BATAVIA, N. Y., June 28, 1873.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY—PEEKSKILL, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Associate Principals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN TEACHer of two years' successful experience as Principal of a Grammar-School in Manchester, N. H., a like position in the West. From a Massachusetts Normal School. Reference, present position. Address A. A. BENNETT, Manchester, N. H.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WE SELL TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS OF sewing machines, and at half price. All kinds of needles and attachments also. Repairing done. West Side Agency for the "Domestic." A. W. PERCY & CO., 337 West Madison-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD NEW MILCH COW, KIND, gentle, and easy to milk. Can be seen at 48 St. John's place. O. P. BAKER, 403 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—100,000 RAILROAD TIES. H. J. GOODRICH, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD tickets to Omaha and return, and two for Louisville, cheap. Address S 60, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR AND TOBACCO TRADE for sale at a bargain. To a person wishing to engage in this business we present an excellent opportunity. We have several routes established in the city and country, besides a good local trade worth several thousand dollars yearly. No bonus is required, and we will sell our stock, &c., at regular rates. Address A, 37 Tribune office.

A STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE, WITH FIXtures, horse, wagon, and harness; also lease for one year with privilege of three; stock nearly new; one of the best locations on West Madison-st., doing a cash business. Address U 96, Tribune office.

A BUREAU, LOOKING-GLASS FRAME, AND furniture factory, with machinery complete, for sale; also patent oval moulding-machine. Address S 2, Tribune office.

A BUREAU, LOOKING-GLASS FRAME, AND furniture factory, with machinery complete, for sale; also patent oval-moulding machine. Address S 2, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A NEW STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURNishing goods for sale or exchange, with fixtures at a well established stand; rent moderate. Inquire at 79 Wabash-av.

A RELIABLE MAN WANTED TO FURNISH AND run the restaurant of the Fifth-av. Hotel, corner of Fifth-av. and Adams-sts.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO JOIN SOME ESTAblished house in real estate trade, and do the outdoor work; could put in $20,000. Refer to Prof. Woodruff, 219 Warren-av., West Side.

A GOOD COAL YARD FOR SALE AT A BARgain. Call to-day at the office of ENOS TURNER, 99 East Madison-st.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, BINDERY, and blank book manufactory, for sale, complete, with steam power. Both the printing office and bindery are first-class, and doing a large, profitable, steady, and permanent business. Will be sold together or separately, at a very low figure. Apply to H. S. HILL, Peoria, Ill. Refer to Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIGAR-STAND for sale; central location; living rooms in rear; doing good business. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, ON THE PRINCIPAL street of Chicago, and country druggists wishing to buy or sell, or drug clerks looking for situations, call on McPHERSON & CO., Druggist Agency, 162 Washington.

DO YOU WISH TO SELL OR BUY A GOOD BUSIness chance? Call and investigate some really good openings. Partners wanted with from $500 to $30,000 capital. CHEESSMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

DRUG STORE PAYING $4,000 A YEAR FOR SALE. For particulars address F, Tribune office. Capital required $7,500.

IF YOU WANT BUSINESS, CALL AND INVESTIgate openings we have to offer, requiring $250 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD cash business; will sell for half value. Inquire at 127½ West Madison-st.

MARKET FOR SALE—DOING $700 to $800 WORTH a week—worth looking after—on South Side; $1,500 will buy and run half interest; poor health, reason for selling. Address MARKET, care Carrier 46.

ONE OF THE LARGEST LAGER BEER SALOONS on the South Side, in the very best location, for sale. Receipts, $100 to $125 a day; price, $3,500 cash. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. NOCKIN & REICHARD, 75 South Dearborn-st.

ONE-THIRD OR WHOLE OF NEW PLANING-mill, horses, wagons, box-shop, railroad track, &c., for sale, doing a splendid business; party with from $10,000 to $30,000 can realize from 30 to 40 per cent on investment. Address D, Box 18, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH—FOR SALE, THE whole or part interest in a first-class business; best location in the city; goods imported, staple and fancy. Call or address J, 261 North Clark-st.

PACKING-HOUSE AND MARKET FOR RENT. Stock and fixtures for sale cheap. Apply on premises, 282 and 284 Milwaukee-av.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF RESTAURANT, CONfectionery, and fruit-stand for sale very cheap; must sell on account of ill health. Apply to-day at No. 3 East Kinzie-st., near the bridge.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A FIRST-class cigar store for sale; good location. Apply to E. ALEXANDER, 203 South Clark-st.

WE WILL GUARANTEE A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN a comfortable fortune who will invest $1,000 in legitimate business. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

$500 WILL BUY THIRD INTEREST IN A PUBlication, the only one of the kind in the United States. A sure future and a good investment. For further particulars address E 36, Tribune office.

$650 WILL BUY THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first-class cigar-store; good location; cheap rent. Reason; Owner has two other stores, and can't attend to it. Inquire at store, 126 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AND WE CAN SELL HORSES, CAN SELL MULES, can sell jackasses, or anything in the shape of a horse; and why? Because we sell just for what they are; have the demand, and everybody knows it. At the Sale Stables of BRADLEY & WILLS, of horses, carriages, and harness, 261 State-st.

A BAY BOB-TAIL HORSE, CAN TROT IN 2:45, for sale cheap, or exchange for anything that don't eat, at 138 LaSalle-st.

AS THE DEMAND FOR HORSES, BUGGIES, EXpress wagons, and harness continues first-rate with us, we would advise all persons having any of the above mentioned for sale to bring them in to 261 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, phaetons, top and open buggies, a large variety of first-class work, just received, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—1 PAIR MATCHED BAY CARRIAGE horses; stand 16 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind. May be seen at the Wabash Stable, corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—SOME SECOND-HAND BUGGIES; also light road wagons, top or no top, of our own make. HAYDE & O'BRIEN, 733 State-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; also 1 square box top-buggy, 1 open Concord, nearly new, at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables, 414 to 418 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TOP BUGGY, ONE YEAR old, Coan & Tenbroeke make. Can be seen at barn rear of 1060 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons of all kinds; also one good second-hand buggy, cheap, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$125—GOOD LEATHER-TOP BUGGY at 629 North Clark-st. Call after 6 o'clock a. m.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEW BUSIness buggies, one second-hand, and a light road wagon cheap for cash, or will exchange for hard wood lumber, coal, or wood. All work warranted to be sound, at No. 283 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONE STRONG HORSE, TWO SETS OF harness, and two lumber wagons all in good order; cheap, at 461 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD DRAFT HORSES and one or two good drivers, go in 3 minutes; also one good top buggy will be sold cheap, at A. EATON'S Sale Stables, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE, AND GENTLE, young and sound large family horse, and good harness for sale or trade for a lot or new furniture; can see the same by calling on PROF. WOODRUFF, 219 Warren-av., July 17, 1873.

HARNESS, TWO SETS FINE DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. HOWELL, 534 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—THIRTY BRICK TEAMS AT GARD'S steam brickyard on Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS IN exchange for choice suburban lots or cottage and lot in city. JAS. R. MAY, 164 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY HARNESS that has been but little used. Address, with price, Z 20, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAME IN TO MY PREMISES, TWO MARES, ONE bay and one iron-gray. Owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. ADAM COPE, in the rear of 47 and 49 Twenty-sixth-st.

FOUND—A BAGGAGE-CHECK; OWNER CAN have by applying at Tribune office and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, ABOUT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., either on a Randolph-st. car or between Lake-st. and Warren-av., on Western-av., a pocketbook containing a small sum of money, &c. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 413 Warren-av., or sending word where it can be had, as above.

LOST—WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON THE CORner of Clark and Madison-sts., two promissory notes dated at Chicago July 8, 1873, due in one and two years from date, respectively, for $1,113.89 each. Said notes are signed by George W. Hill, and payable to order of Robert Hill; not indorsed. The finder will confer a favor by returning said notes to Cashier of Matteson House.

LOST—$20 REWARD—COLLECTORS' POCKET-book of Tolman & King, containing currency, one check for $61.28 on Union National Bank, drawn by E. Seckle & Co., to our order; the above reward will be paid for the pocket-book and contents delivered at our store, 51 Lake-st. TOLMAN & KING.

LOST—IN GOING FROM 89 TO 82 DEARBORN-ST., a pocket-book containing $17.55. The finder will confer a favor on a poor man by leaving it with the janitor at 82 Dearborn-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, ON STATE-ST., NEAR Seventeenth-st. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving it at 165 Twenty-ninth-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED—Small white Esquimaux dog, lately sheared, answering to the name of Nat. 904 Michigan-av.

LOST—A LARGE POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A small amount of money, and notes, and certificates; payment having been stopped on the same, the finder will be rewarded by returning to PARRY & CO., roofers, Room 1, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

TAKEN UP—A MARE. THE OWNER CAN HAVE the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply at 28 Clark-st., basement.

TAKEN UP—ONE SORREL AND ONE DARK brown horse, which the owner can find at THOMAS JIPSONS, Lyons, Cook Co., Ill.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—$10 REWARD—A WHITE HALF DURham cow, 6 or 7 years old, slit in right ear, left half of left hind foot laps over; she took away about 10 feet of rope; above reward to any one who will return her to 43 South Canal-st., or 69 Hamilton-av., south of Madison-st.

STRAYED—FROM THE CORNER OF RHODES-av. and Thirty-third-st., Monday night, a gray mare, 14½ hands high, spavin on nigh hind leg. W. VERNON.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM OUR BARN ON Elston-av. and Snow-st., on Sunday evening, July 14, a deep bay pacing horse, heavy mane and tail, about 14 hands, halter and shoes on; good condition. One dapple brown mare, halter and shoes on, about 14 hands; good condition. One sorrel horse, rather long tail, no shoes on. Any person returning them or giving information where they may be found will be liberally rewarded. JOHN LYON & SON.

$100 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—FOUR bay horses from the farm of John Lynch, Washington Heights, last Sunday, the 13th inst., two bright bays, one with white nose and star in forehead, also one with star in forehead, about 7 years or past, two darker in color, one 8 or past, with black spot in left hind quarter, and one high-rumped, about 7 or past. Any person or persons who will return or give information of the said horses will be rewarded by JOHN LYNCH, of the said farm, or William Flannigan, 1351 South Halsted-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—DOTT: SATURDAY, SAME TIME and place.

PERSONAL—ADAM: FRIDAY, 3 P. M. IF UNsuccessful, Monday. SISTER.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS RETAIL HARDware salesman of 5 to 8 years' experience, 25 to 30 years of age, unmarried; habits unexceptionable. References to be first-class. Address with photograph and references, S. BARNES, Traverse City, Mich., P. O. Box 46.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT DRUG clerk. Address APOTHECARY, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD TO CLERK in a store; one that has been clerking before, with good reference, will be accepted. Address V 11, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSESHOER AND JOB workman can find employment at V. SMITH'S, Wayne, DuPage County, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS bread baker. One that thoroughly understands the business and is competent to take charge can obtain steady work and good wages. None but a steady man need apply. For further information address, with references, SLATER & ROWLEY, steam bakery, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS SHIP-CARPENters, bewers, and dubbers, to go to Michigan, at once. Call at 226 South Water-st. DAVIS & MASON.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 GOOD BARBERS. Good wages and steady employment to good hands. Also a boy to learn the trade, at the Hyde Park Barber Shop, near the Illinois Central Depot, Hyde Park.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Apply by letter, stating terms and experience, to F. W. HOLLISTER, Architect, Saginaw City, Mich.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER—A FIRST-CLASS FINisher, to go in the country. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A BARBER, AT 496 SOUTH CANAL-st.

WANTED—HOUSE-MOVERS—APPLY, THURSday forenoon, at 966 West VanBuren-st.

WANTED—SOME MASONS AND LABORERS, 122 South Water-st., near Dearborn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND TAILor to go to a Western city. Apply to-day at ORDWAY & NEWLAND'S, 209 West Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD STABLE BOY, IN SOUTH part of the city. Call at Room 16, 158 Washington-st., between 9 and 11.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MEN TO WORK ON ice-wagons. Apply before 7 o'clock. SWETT & CROUCH, 205 Twenty-second-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. Business legitimate; rare chance for good, active men.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, ONE year's work, good wages, and entirely free fare. Apply at 274 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent for the Company.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR GRAVEL-TRAIN IN ILlinois; 100 for tunnel in Wisconsin; $2.20 and $2.40 per day; free fare; no charges in office. Farm and saw-mill hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIGAN and Indiana; 20 stone-quarrymen, and 50 saw-mill hands; all free fare; also, 50 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $1,000 CASH AND CONfidence in his own judgment; small risk and hard work. Also parties to act in other cities. Call for one week at 128 South Clark-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A STEADY, EXPERIENCED MAN for farm work near city. C. H. BECKWITH & SONS, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS OF age; must be a good penman; one having had some experience in the real estate business preferred. Address, with references, B, Post-Office Box 22.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY, TO hold copy and run errands. Apply at J. J. SPALDING & CO.'S, 158 Clark-st., fifth floor.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSE, and make himself generally useful. Call at No. 1145 West Washington-st., from 7 to 9 a. m., or 5 to 9 p. m.

WANTED—TEN MORE BOARDING BOSSES, 900 laborers, 175 choppers for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 500 for station work, at 20 to 24 cents per yard; company work; no contractors; no money required; fare and office fees advanced. So hurry up and bring your baggage to 139 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent; W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO SELL LIGHT ARticles at a very large profit; $15 to $30 a week easily made on a few shillings to start with. Samples to country free. A. RAY, 25 W. Lake-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR PATENT FLY-catcher and similar good. Apply to J. S. MONTGOMERY, 145 Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—BOY LIVING WITH HIS PARENTS on South Side. Apply at 10:30 a. m. at Gardner House News Stand.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD ENGLISHMEN WAITers for hotel; state experience and how long in this country. Address V 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AS FOREMAN IN A livery stable. Inquire at 156 and 158 West Washington-st., at the office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO RUN A MOLDING machine and do glazing. Apply early, to JOEL BULLARD, corner Kingsbury and Indiana-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PIANO AND VIOLIN player. Apply immediately, at 40 Blue Island-av.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of two. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 218 South Morgan-st., Wednesday and Tuesday mornings.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK; also a cook, at 1222 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, IRONER, &C., FOR a small family residing at Maywood; a comfortable home and good wages to a willing worker. Call on Saturday afternoon at 186 Clark-st., in the store.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; good wages and good home. Inquire at 878 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply with references, 906 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL; MUST KNOW how to cook; no second work. Apply at 318 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND mind children, at 991 State-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR BOHEMIAN GIRL for housework, one that can wash and iron, at 133 Winchester-av., between Van Buren and Tyler-sts. Take Van Buren-st. car.

WANTED—AT 763 WABASH-AV., TWO GIRLS, one to do housework, and other cook. MISS ROURK.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, at 41 Twenty-fifth-st. Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; fair wages and a permanent situation, at 234 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FULLY CAPABLE OF DOING general housework; at 286 Balden-av.

WANTED—A GIRL. MUST BE A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; good wages; family of three. 1052 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; one that can bring with her first-class city references; none others need apply. No. 389 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at No. 5 South Robey-st., corner Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of two persons, living in Hyde Park, near depot. Address E 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family, at 308 Western-av., near VanBuren-st.; wages $3. Call to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 236 Burnside-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A FAMILY OF TWO; German preferred. Apply at 137 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—AT 1122 INDIANA-AV., A YOUNG, tidy, competent girl for second work.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT SWEDE OR Norwegian girl to do general housework. Apply at 1251 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. References exchanged. Apply at 582 West Adams-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—THREE GIRLS, cook, second girl, and laundress, in a private family at Lake Forest. Apply to D. R. HOLT, 246 South Water.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. 611 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 645 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 1054 INDIANA-AV., A NEAT AND tidy German girl for general housework in a small family.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL WANTED TO WORK IN kitchen. Come ready for work. Apply at St. James Dining-Room, southeast corner Washington and State-sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR NORwegian girl to do housework for family of four, at 144 Warren-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD KITCHEN girl; also one to do washing and ironing. Apply at 49 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR DINING-ROOM and second-work, in private boarding-house. Apply at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—AT THE IRVING HOUSE, 148 WAbash-av., six dining-room girls.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, A GOOD cook, American or Norwegian, at 76 Walnut-st.

WANTED—AT 286 WEST ADAMS-ST., A GOOD, competent girl to do cooking and kitchen work; Norwegian preferred.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MACHINE GIRLS TO work on coats. Apply at 188 Townsend-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT seamstress, one who is able to cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; none but those capable need apply. Call at 549 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO LADIES TO SEW. APPLY AT 43 Hubbard-court.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL FOR TWO CHILDREN, one of them an infant, in a private family; must have first-class city references, and experience. To one every way capable liberal wages will be paid. Address Z 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE. A MIDDLE-aged woman, Scotch or English, preferred. Apply at 128 South Sangamon-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A WOMAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a laundry. None but an experienced one need apply to the CHICAGO RAILROAD LAUNDRY, 123 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT AND LADIES' CLOTHES ironers at Home Laundry, 323 State-st.

WANTED—AT 799 WABASH-AV., A GOOD LAUNdress.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GIRLS AT NO. 5 WEST MADISON-ST. Look over our advertisement, "Situations Wanted," then come and see us. MRS. E. A. POTTER.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A CLERK, SALESMEN, MEN FOR light work, and 200 men for work in the country. Wages, $2.40 a day and board. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SMART, STYLISH GIRL, 17 TO 20 years old, as saleswoman in confectionery and ice-cream store; must know something of the business, and furnish undoubted references. Apply at 751 Madison-st., between 8 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND CIGAR store. One living with her parents. Apply at 254 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO GIVE LESSONS on sewing-machines; must be a good saleslady, and thoroughly competent for the place. Apply at 197 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR BY A competent bookkeeper, whose health requires outdoor employment. Best city references given. Address K 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIence, to travel for a wholesale dry goods or notion house; has formerly traveled for an Eastern dry goods house in Michigan, and can control a good trade in that locality. Address E 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, general clerk, or German and English correspondent, by a young German, provided with the best of references. Moderate salary. Address D 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN REcently from England in a drug store; is a good dispenser, testimonials as to character, &c. Address B 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF steady and industrious habits, and who has a knowledge of bookkeeping, in some wholesale house; grocery preferred; best of reference. Address Z 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AGED 27, who has traveled over the greater part of the world, wishes to find employment in some business house in this city. He is expecting capital to arrive within a month or so, and would like to invest it in the house where he finds employment, providing satisfactory arrangements could be made. Present object to work for a small salary until funds arrive. Address J 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, SALESMAN, or traveling agent, for some wholesale house; speak six languages; references given, if required. Address A L, P. O. Box 123, Palatine, Ill.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MILLer; has had 10 years' experience in the wholesale flour and grain business in an Eastern city; well posted in the grain elevator and shipping business; has a large acquaintance in the trade through the Western States and Canada; a traveling position preferred; no objection to taking charge of a country mill or elevator; best references. Address T 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CARRIAGE-MAKERS—I am a first-class trimmer, am well posted in light or heavy work, and have had 18 years' experience in the trim-shop; would like to make an engagement with a good firm somewhere in the West. Call on or address T. A. BROWN, 323 East Seventh-st., Wilmington, Delaware.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A steady, industrious man, married, or would take a good coachman's situation; thoroughly competent at both, with references. Address U 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRADESman, grainer, marbler, sign writer, ornamental and fresco painter, would like to undertake foremanship or general management of a good plain and fancy painter's and decorator's business, or would join a good smart man with some capital. Would go to any part of the country. Unexceptionable references. Address U S, Box 366, P. O., City.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses, harness, buggies, &c. Address S 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, HE as No. 1 coachman, she as cook or laundress. Best city references. Address Q 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (Dane), of sober and steady habits, with several years' experience in driving in a private family. Best of references. Address D 84, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife. Both have been accustomed to serve most respectable families in England. The wife has had great experience in doing household duties, and the husband as waiter and clerk in a hotel. Can give first-rate references. Address P 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE young man of 19 years of age, in some wholesale house; is not afraid of work; can give best of testimonials as to character. Address Q 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGlish) as porter, or any place of trust; fair scholar; good references. J B, 297 Catherine-st. Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BAR-TENDER; first-class references given. Address P. CUNIR, 517 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a boarding-house, restaurant or hotel, city or country. Satisfactory references. Call at 385 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second-work in a small family; West Side preferred. Apply to-day at No. 1126 Michigan-av., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second-work and plain sewing, or kitchen work, in a private family. Address for two days M 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a small family; is a first-class laundress. Inquire for three days at her present employer's, No. 161 South Sangamon.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO cook and the other to do second work. Please call at 171 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Swedish girl, in a small American family, to do general housework. Please call at 30 Crittenden-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL IN Evanston to do second work or general housework in a small family. Apply at 55 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family; is willing and obliging. 246 Buddan-st., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS (GERman), one for cook, washer and ironer, and one for second work and sewing. 622 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family. 270 North State-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER; IS a good trimmer and neat finisher. Address A 26, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WITHOUT A home to keep house for a widower or single gentleman. Address S 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PERSON OF EXPERIence wishes a position as companion or housekeeper; good references given. Address O E L, 126 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR to do plain sewing; would be willing to assist about housework. Z 83, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO FIRST-CLASS Canadian girls, together or separately. Do not go without good help. MRS. BALKAM, 385 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILIES, hotels, and restaurants for good, reliable girls, always to be found at STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 129 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FRENCH AND MUSIC teacher, in a young family, by a lady; can teach all the English branches if necessary; or would take an office situation, to copy writing. Address TEACHER, No. 35 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF REFINEMENT wishes to negotiate with a reliable family from now until about Sept. 1, where she could make herself useful as a compensation for board. Address immediately O 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY IS desirous of obtaining a situation as companion to a lady or governess to one or two children; would have no objection to travel. Address T 50, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE IN HAND TO loan for 5 years, on improved city real estate, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, and $2,000. Money in hand; no delay. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

L. R. CARSNELL, 149 AND 151 EAST MADISON-st., has in hand, to loan on purchase money, notes, houses on leased lots, furniture, &c.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND other good securities, in large or small amounts. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $10,000 OR MORE on city real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles of Chicago. Good mortgages bought. B. L. PEASE, 99 Clark-st.

WANTED—$1,250 FOR 5 YEARS, AT 10 PER cent, on a house and lot worth $3,000; title perfect. Address T W, Room 6, Custom-House.

WANTED—TO BORROW $10,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON inside improved property. Principals only need apply at Room 16, No. 83 South Clark-st.

$9,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON IN side property at 10 per cent. Address Z 37, Tribune office.

$10,000—TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS WITH THE purchase money on a block of 50 lots inside of the city to a responsible party who will build 25 cottages thereon within one year. A. N. LANCASTER, 85 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE TWO 4-story marble-front houses, Nos. 751 and 753 Wabash-av., for sale. House has been newly fitted up, and is the finest boarding-house in the city. To a good party a splendid chance is offered.

WANTED—TO BUY—SECOND-HAND RANGE or hotel stove at Robinson House, 126 East Lake-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM G. ROBINSON, a shoemaker. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by C. M. FRY, Davenport, Iowa.

INFORMATION WANTED—JOSEPH H. HALLER'S father is dead. He will confer a great favor by writing at once to Mrs. KATE MITCHELL, Worthington, Ohio.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEARLY NEW 6-HORSE Blandy steam engine, in complete running order, at Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st., upstairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW PORTABLE AGRIcultural boiler and engine, 8x12, on wheels. Apply to S. DAVIS & CO., 125 and 128 Michigan-st.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Two Excellent Turf Events at Dexter Park Yesterday Afternoon.

American Girl Defeats Ripon Boy and Hattie Gets Away With Topsey.

Call for a Meeting of the Chicago Base Ball Association.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S MATINEE AT DEXTER PARK.

There were two good trotting matches at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, but the attendance was rather discouraging to those who got them up. They were witnessed by about 300 people, a small few of whom were ladies, and wherever one of the latter could be discovered there also could a team be found. The remainder of the audience either belonged in the vicinity of the track, or reached it with the assistance of the railroad and street-cars. The small attendance cannot be wondered at when the distressing heat of the day is remembered. The sun's rays were as enfeebling on the track as they were in the crowded streets of the city, and though a stiff breeze blew, it contributed nothing to the comfort of the dusty and perspiring spectators. The sport began promptly at 3 o'clock, and by sandwiching the heats of the two races, was gone through with by 6. Messrs. Berry, Waixel, and Lane were the judges, but their judicial minds were not severely taxed by either of the races, as the drivers did the fair thing toward each other from start to finish.

THE FIRST RACE

called was the catchweight match between the veteran trotter American Girl and the bay stallion Ripon Boy, which was for $500 a side. The former carried 165 pounds and the latter 125. It is surprising how a young man of such light muscular development as the driver of Ripon Boy can handle the unruly little brute and do it successfully, but it is nevertheless doubtful if a heavier man could make him behave any better. Several pools were sold on the race, American Girl being the favorite before the first heat was trotted at the rate of four to one. Her price at times ranged between $100 and $200, but, generally speaking, it was below the former figure. The odds were given on her on the strength of the rumor that Ripon Boy was sulky in his morning work, and refused to show anything like his ordinary speed. The stallion's backers, on the other hand, believed they stood a good chance to win because the mare was "off" when she appeared here last, and for the reason that she barely saved herself in a race with the Boy at the Joliet meeting. They were never more mistaken in their lives. American Girl, though in need of work, came on the track in good shape, and won the race in three straight heats at a comfortable gait each time. Ripon Boy, on the contrary, was not in fit train to meet such an opponent. He behaved badly in every heat, breaking frequently while scoring and after starting, and trotting with a hitching step whenever he did trot. Following is a synopsis of the race:

First Heat—An even start was effected at the second attempt. Both horses left their feet just as they passed the wire, but American Girl got down first, and captured the pole before the turn was reached. She constantly increased her lead, and at the quarter was fully four lengths in advance. Going up the back stretch Ripon Boy showed a fine steady gait, but it was unavailing to decrease the old mare's advantage. At the half-mile pole she was five lengths ahead, and progressing with those easy strides for which she is so justly celebrated. This lead was maintained around the upper turn, but at the turn for home Ripon Boy reduced it by about a length, and in this way they went under the wire. Time, 2:25. The quiet jog in which American Girl passed the stand indicated that the heat could have been trotted by her in 2:22 at least, if there had been any necessity for it.

Second Heat—Ripon Boy behaved very badly while scoring, and three ineffectual attempts were made before the send-off was given. Even then the stallion was off his feet while going under the wire. He got down immediately, however, and both horses went away evenly, and kept so around the turn. At the quarter pole Ripon Boy's nose was at the mare's wheel, but as soon as they struck into the straight road, the little fellow picked up, and they went along head and head for some time. Before reaching the half-mile pole, which was accomplished in 1:11¼, the stallion made a skip, and lost some ground. Another skip on his part after the pole was passed injured him again, and the mare went around the upper turn about two lengths in advance of him. He showed fair speed, however, coming down the home stretch, catching and holding the Girl even until he stumbled and lost his gait. The mare then passed him, and won the heat by a length. Time, 2:24¼.

Third Heat—There was no recall at the third attempt, the start being a fair one. The stallion broke with distressing frequency before the quarter pole was reached, but managed nevertheless to keep pretty close behind the old veteran. For a wonder, the latter left her feet going up the back stretch, but she lost nothing by the mistake. At the half-mile—time, 1:12¾—she was a length in front. Then she let out, and the result was that at the turn she was some three lengths in advance, and going well. There is nothing further to be said about the heat, except that American Girl was about three lengths all the way down the home stretch. Time, 2:25¾.

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Ill., July 16, 1873.—Trotting match for a stake of $1,000, best three in five, to harness.

William H. Lovell's b. m. American Girl	1	1	1
G. H. Van Brunt's b. s. Ripon Boy	2	2	2

Time—2:25, 2:24¼, 2:25¾.

THE SECOND RACE

was between T. P. Roach's chestnut mare, Hattie, and Dan Pfeifer's bay mare, Topsy, both horses being driven by their owners. It created a little more interest than the one between American Girl and Ripon Boy, for the reason that the horses were better known at the track, and there was a general desire that Hattie should win. The match was for $200 aside. Roach's mare was the favorite in the pools from the start at considerable odds, and, though the first heat was a dead one, there was no back-down on the part of her admirers, as it was patent to everyone that Topsy weakened when the heat was virtually her's. The remaining three heats were easily won by Hattie, one of them being trotted in as good time as she has ever made. Roach handled her well through the race, saving her for the first half mile, and letting her do her best around the bend and down the home-stretch. She was behind in nearly every heat until the lower turn was reached, and came off victorious when the chances seemed to be against her. The synopsis of the race is as follows:

First Heat—The word was given at the second score, Topsy being about half a length ahead. They rounded the turn very nicely, being about the same distance apart. At the quarter Topsy led by about two lengths, but the other mare closed up the gap going along the back stretch. They trotted well together to the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:17, but there Hattie let down a little, and Topsy rounded the upper turn two lengths in advance. In this way they went into the home stretch, and a pretty contest ensued. Hattie gained gradually, but was unable to get perfectly even with her opponent until the latter weakened when within a few yards of the stand. They went under the wire like a double team, and the heat was declared a dead one. Time, 2:34.

Second Heat—A beautiful start was made at the first trial, the mares leaving the string head and head, and turning the corner in about the same way. Topsey, however, showed in front at the quarter by about two lengths, and kept that lead up the stretch, past the half-mile pole, and around both turns. Coming down the home-stretch Topsy left her feet, and her less heavy rival went to the front without delay. She maintained her advantage without any difficulty, going under the wire a length ahead in 2:34, and under a heavy pull.

Third Heat—It was a "go" right away, and a good one at that, but Topsy took the pole before they were 100 yards from the stand. At the quarter pole she was two lengths in advance, and maintained her ascendancy to the home stretch. Hattie broke at the turn into the latter, and it seemed as if her chances of winning the heat were lost. Coming down the stretch, however, she exhibited some excellent stepping, and came in an easy winner by about a length. Time, 2:33¼.

Fourth Heat—This one was almost a repetition of the other, except that Hattie had to do better work to win it. The start was even. At the turn Hattie made a bad break, and fell behind six lengths. Topsy trotted gamely up the far side, adding to her lead at every step. She made the half mile in 1:18¾, and was at least ten lengths in advance when she reached the head of the upper turn. The second bend in the track proved to be Hattie's vantage ground again, however, as she made her appearance on the home stretch almost as soon as the other. The race to the stand was hotly contested, but as the goal was neared Topsy let up, as she had done in the first heat, and Hattie won by two lengths. Time, 2:35.

SAME DAY—Trotting match for a stake of $400, best three in five to harness.

S. P. Roach's ch. m. Hattie	0	1	1	1
Dan Pfeifer's b. m. Topsy	0	2	2	2

Time—2:34, 2:34, 2:33¼, 2:35.

COMING RACES.

The Dexter Park Club will probably hang up a fair-sized purse to be run for Saturday afternoon by horses remaining at the track. Euchre, Flash, Lady Fairfield, and some others of note are still there, and their owners are anxious that they should make some money. The trotting match between American Girl and Chicago, for $1,000 a side, occurs next Tuesday afternoon. It is rumored that Graves & Loomis are sorry they made it.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BELOIT RACES.

BELOIT, Wis., July 16.—Lady Mack won the first money, $250, in the 2:30 race this afternoon, in three straight heats; Clementina second, $150; Capitola third, $100; Joe Udell came in fourth, Roderick fifth. Time, 2:32, 2:30¾, 2:30¼.

The three-minute race was won by Lady Franklin in three straight heats. Purse, $300; second by Knox, $150; third by Maggie G., $90; fourth by Lucy B., $60; Black Prince distanced. Best time, 2:40.

Weather very warm, and track in splendid order since yesterday's shower.

To-morrow, trotting by horses with no record below 2:24; premium, $1,000; and by horses with no record below 2:35; premium, $400. A very exciting time is expected.

ERIE RACES.

ERIE, Pa., July 16.—The first meeting of the Erie Park Association opened this afternoon with a good attendance. The first race was a trotting match for horses that had never beaten 2:50 for a purse of $1,500. Seven started out of thirteen entries. Nellie sold as the favorite in the pools. In the fourth heat, Stonewall was driven by Dan Mace, in which he was easily winner. The send-off was bad, and considerable pressure was brought to bear on the judges to declare the heat dead. In the fifth heat Nellie seemed jaded, with the prospect of being distanced, but at the three-quarter post she dashed ahead, passing two competitors in quick succession, and won by a neck in a fine burst of speed.

SUMMARY.

Nettie	2	1	1	4	1
Hikok	1	2	2	2	3
Stonewall	4	3	5	1	4

Time, 2:41; 2:42; 2:43.

The second race was for 2:25 horses for a purse of $3,500. There were six entries, and four started, Crown Prince, Nettie, J. T. Brown, and Joker. In the first heat Joker collided with Brown, Joker's driver being pitched off and dragged a short distance, sustaining slight injuries. Joker galloped ahead, took the pole, and kept it through the heat. He was cut considerably, but trotted well in the next heat, and was then drawn. Brown sold first in the pools, but broke badly, and failed to take a heat.

SUMMARY.

Nettie	1	1	1
J. G. Brown	2	2	2
Crown Prince	3	3	3

Time, 2:32; 2:34; 2:32.

To-morrow's races are for 2:40 and 2:30 horses for purses of $1,500 and $2,700, with a purse of $500 for pacing horses.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, July 16.—The weather for the second day's racing was delightful. The track was excellent and the attendance fair. The first race was for the Thespian stakes, value $500, added to the sweepstakes, of $50 each, play or pay, for 2-year-olds; the second horse to receive $100, and the third $50, out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile. There were twenty-three entries, and six starters. The race was won by Beatrice in 1:17½. Camp's chesnut colt second, Regardless third; Visigoth, Aaron, Pennington, and Vandalite not placed.

The second race was for a purse of $900 for all ages; $750 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to the third horse. Two-mile heats. There were two starters. The race was won by Stockwood. Time, 3:45; 3:44; beating John Merriman.

The third race, for the Long Branch stakes, value $500, added to the sweepstakes of $30 each, p. p., for all ages, to carry 100 lbs. more, and geldings allowed 3 lbs.; $100 to the second and $30 to the third horse; one and three-quarters of a mile. There were fourteen entries. Three horses started. The race was won by Preakness; Arizona second, and Wheatley third. Time, 3:15¼.

SALE OF A TROTTER.

DUBUQUE, July 16.—A. A. Townsend, of Shullsburg, Wis., has disposed of his trotting colt Star to J. I. Case, of Racine, for $10,000; also Billy Benton, for $1,000.

BASE BALL.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE OLD ASSOCIATION.

Mr. T. S. Fauntleroy, Treasurer of the Chicago Base Ball Association, which clings to life with remarkable tenacity for such a decrepid institution, has called a special meeting of the stockholders for 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, at the Uhlich House. The object of the gathering is to do whatever may be possible to revive the interest in the game this season, as well as to take active measures to secure a nine for next year. The meeting, it is supposed, will also act upon the proposition of the Philadelphia and Boston clubs to play here within a few weeks. If the Association is going to act on this matter at all it must act without delay, and therefore it is necessary that something more than a corporal's guard of stockholders should turn out. If Mr. Fauntleroy wants a well-attended meeting, why on earth don't he find some place down town to hold it in? It's a wonder he don't ask the members down to the Calumet River.

THE ATHLETICS ANNIHILATED.

From the New York Times, July 16.

The extreme heat doubtless kept a great many people away from the Union Ball Grounds yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the fifth championship game between the Athletics and Atlantic Clubs, for not more than 500 persons paid their 50 cents admittance at the gate. The Atlantics went first to bat, and, on two first-base hits, and any number of unpardonable errors by the Philadelphians, scored 5 runs. Anson was the only man of the Athletics to make a base-hit in this inning, Boyd, Pabor, and Ferguson fielding the side out nicely. In the second inning the Atlantics took 3 more runs, one being earned, but the other side took another blank. Both nines were whitewashed in the third inning, but in the fourth the Brooklynites got on McBride for 5 earned runs, to offset which the Athletics took 2. The fifth inning was unproductive of runs to either side, but in the sixth each club took 1, the Athletics getting theirs on a home run by Murnan. A three-base hit by Fisler, and a missed fly by Pabor, added 2 more runs to the Athletic score in the seventh inning, bringing their total figures up to 5, against 13 for their adversaries. In the eighth inning, Boyd and Ferguson each made three-base hits, and each scored a run, after which the Athletics took their turn at the ash. Murnan lead off, and took first base on an error by Pearce; got around to third on a bad throw by Barlow to second, and home on a clean hit by McMullan. McGeary was captured at first base by Ferguson's throw, and then McBride came to the front with a clean hit to right field, but through magnificent fielding by Boyd, who picked the ball up and let it go like a rifle-shot to first base, Mr. Mack was retired, much to his disgust, no doubt. A base hit by Anson pushed McMullan home, but a third man was captured before another player could get in. The figures were now 16 to 7 in favor of the Atlantics, and this was altered a little by the Atlantics putting on two more runs in the last inning and then putting the Athletics out in the order of striking. In this last inning Fisher made one of the finest one-hand running catches ever seen on any field. The following is

THE SCORE.

Atlantic.	R	B	P	A	Athletic.	R	B	P	A
Barlow, c.	3	3	4	1	McGeary, s. s.	1	2	1	5
Pearce, s. s.	3	3	0	3	McBride, p.	0	0	0	1
Burdock, 2 b.	2	2	3	2	Anson, 3 b.	1	2	1	2
Boyd, r. f.	3	4	2	1	Fisler, 1 b.	0	2	12	1
Furguson, 3 b.	3	3	2	3	Fisher, r. f.	1	1	5	0
Britt, p.	2	1	0	1	Reach, 2 b.	0	1	1	5
Dehlman, 1 b.	1	2	12	1	Clapp, c.	0	1	7	1
Pabor, l. f.	1	1	3	0	Murnan, c. f.	3	2	0	0
Remson, c. f.	0	1	1	0	McMullan, l. f.	1	1	0	0
Totals	18	21	27	12	Totals	7	12	27	13

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Atlantic	5	3	0	5	0	1	0	2	2	—18
Athletic	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	—7

Runs earned—Atlantic, 9; Athletic, 3.
Umpire—Mr. D. Birdsall, of the Boston Club.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.
First base by errors—Atlantic, 8; Athletic, 7.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 16.—Base Ball—Bostons, 21; Athletics, 12.

AQUATIC.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 16.—The single-scull college contest came off on the Connecticut River below this city this afternoon. The only two of the four entries who appeared on the course were E. M. Swift, Yale, '73, and C. C. Dutton, Cornell, '73. On the start Swift got the lead and continually increased to the end, beating his antagonist so badly as to deprive the race of all interest to the spectators. His time was 14 minutes 42 seconds, and Dutton's 15 minutes 59 seconds. The course was a straight line over the first two miles of the college course.

Nebraska Sabbath-School Convention.

OMAHA, July 16.—The fifth annual State Sunday-School Convention assembled in this city yesterday, and was very largely attended. The Rev. Dr. Vincent, of New York, and J. T. Hartley, Secretary of the Sabbath-School Union of London, England, are present.

Centennial Methodist Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The exercises of the Methodist Centennial Celebration terminated to-night with a grand jubilee meeting at the Academy of Music.

FOREIGN.

Unofficial Recognition of the Carlists as Belligerents by the Spanish.

No Public Rejoicings to Be Allowed in French Territory Evacuated by the Germans.

Another Ministerial Turn in the Spanish Kaleidoscope.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, July 16.—The Carlists claim that they have 10,000 men under arms.

The Spanish Government has ordered war vessels to cruise along the coast of Biscay, to prevent the landing of arms and military stores for the Carlists.

BAYONNE, July 16.—Two thousand Carlists, under Herro, have entered Palencia.

President Pi y Margall has refused to negotiate with the Carlists for an exchange of prisoners, but he has authorized the Republican commanders to come to an understanding, unofficially, with the Carlist chiefs to secure the proper treatment of Spanish troops falling into the hands of the insurgents.

MADRID, July 16.—Dispatches from Barcelona announce that yesterday all the workmen in the cotton and woolen factories struck, and the shops were closed. In the evening the employes of both sexes assembled on the Plaza, and were harangued by several speakers, who urged them to emulate the course of the men of Alcoy, to overthrow the Municipal Government, and burn the churches and public buildings. These sentiments were not received with favor, and the speakers were hissed by their hearers. Before any serious disturbance had taken place, the troops arrived in the Plaza, and the crowd dispersed. Further manifestations by the most violent among the workmen are apprehended, and precautions have been taken to deal with them promptly.

Senor Aurich, Minister of Marine, has returned from Cartagena. While there he was fired at by the insurgent troops. A portion of the garrison, which refused to join the revolt, will reach here to-day. A telegram from Valencia states that due precautions have been taken to prevent an outbreak in that city. The Governor reports that the volunteers may be relied on to support the authorities.

It is asserted that the Carlists have shot forty Republican volunteers at Ciraqui after they had surrendered.

At a meeting of the majority of the members of the Cortes to-day, it was resolved to approve the proposition that the Cortes shall vote on the new Constitution before closing its session.

Senor Maisonave made a violent attack on the members of the Left, accusing them of forcing their views and measures upon the country.

It was finally determined by the caucus that the Cortes should adjourn for a brief space, to reassemble at a day to be agreed upon. The Centre was not represented in caucus.

MADRID, July 16—Evening.—Maisonave, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carvajal, Minister of Finance, and Berge, Minister of Justice, have resigned, in order to facilitate the formation of a homogeneous Cabinet. The majority in the Cortes demand a vigorous Ministry under Salmeron.

BAYONNE, July 16.—Don Carlos re-entered Spain on Tuesday night. He issued a proclamation invoking the help of the God of Armies, declaring that, listening to the voice of suffering Spain, he comes to fight for God and his country, and concluding with the exhortation "Volunteers! forward and save dying Spain."

There was great enthusiasm among his followers when Don Carlos joined Valdespino and Lizzamo on Spanish soil.

MADRID, July 16.—The insurgents in Cartagena are in a fearful condition. Drunkenness, rioting, and general demoralization prevail.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 16.—The Government has instructed the Prefects of the occupied departments to interdict public rejoicings on the occasion of the evacuation of the territory by the German troops.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The French Assembly is expected to take a recess about the 25th till October. The Republican Deputies of the Departments of Meurthe and Moselle propose to invite M. Thiers to a fete at Nancy, to celebrate the liberation of the territory.

The French Council of State voted the abrogation of the tax on raw material, and the suppression of the tax on goods carried on foreign vessels.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, July 8.—The Virginius was escorted to sea by the United States steamer Kansas, the Acting American Consul having decided that her papers from the last report were *en regle*. The Commander of the Spanish war-steamer Bazan had proposed that the Virginius be sent to the United States for trial, offering to give security for all expenses if she was not condemned.

The people here think that the United States flag has been abused, and Commander Reed, of the Kansas, expressed a similar opinion, saying he intended to call the attention of the Washington authorities to the matter, for the purpose of having the Virginius' registration taken away. He further says the Spaniards would be quite right in sinking or capturing her, if caught at sea heading for Cuba. In a neutral port, however, the American commander could do no less than grant her the protection asked. The Bazan did not follow the Virginius when she left, and her commander has referred the subject to his Government.

The Governments of Guatemala and Salvador have decided upon combined action against the invaders of Honduras, making preparations therefor.

ITALY.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The earthquake in Italy on June 27 was extraordinary. The solid earth seemed for a time converted into a liquid one, and houses were tossed about like ships at sea. There were fourteen movements, seven forward and seven backward, each occupying a second, as regular as the beat of a clock. Many persons were killed at Bellimo, and many injured.

The preliminaries of the treaty of alliance between Germany and Italy are said to be concluded and ready for exchange.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 17—6 a.m.—The Directors of the Bank of England will probably reduce the rate of discount to-day to 4½ per cent.

The Ministerial banquet will take place at the Mansion House July 30.

A grand Liberal manifestation was held last night at Nottingham. Seven hundred persons were present at the banquet. The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech, again vindicated the Government, which, he said, was not afraid of the electors when the time comes for the elections.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 17.—American Minister Jay has returned to Vienna, where he arrived yesterday, via Salzburg.

PERU.

PANAMA, July 8.—The Peruvian Government invites tenders for laying a submarine telegraph cable from Payta to Panama. An annual interest of 5 per cent is guaranteed on a capital of 1,500,000 soles.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 16.—The fact has been deliberately made known by the Ministers that the Government intends proroguing the House immediately on hearing the report of the Pacific Scandal Committee. It is understood that the object of Sir John A. Macdonald in visiting the Eastern provinces is to secure the assent of the Governor-General to such a course. Remarking on this matter, the *Globe* says this morning: "If Lord Dufferin could be induced to take the step, which we do not believe, it would not end the matter. It would simply give rise to an agitation more intense than we have yet seen in Canada. Come what will, the fair fame of the Dominion of Canada must be vindicated by the exposure of those who are guilty of this Pacific Railway matter, and their condemnation by the representatives of the people. Investigation cannot be stifled, although it may be delayed session after session. Some refrain will be taken up by a million voices, and the whole world shall hear the names of the men who endeavored to cover up the vilest act of corruption which has ever disgraced our annals."

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., July 16.—This morning, about 6 o'clock, as a work-train on the R. R., I. & St. L. Road was returning to Beardstown, they ran over a drunken man who was lying on the track about four miles north of this place, crushing his left arm and foot very badly. He was brought to town and a surgeon called in, when it was found necessary to amputate his left arm below the elbow, and also to take off a portion of his foot. He is now reported as doing very well. His name is Bird, and he has probably been a farm-hand. He refuses to give his residence or any other information about himself.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—John Swigart was run over and killed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad train at Jefferson City late last night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 16.—At a late hour last night a man, named Ashbury, a fireman on the Chicago road, and another, named Johnson, were fatally hurt while switching in the yard here. Ashbury had both legs broken, and amputated above the knee. He died at 10 this morning. Johnson had a leg broken, and was otherwise hurt. He will die.

MURDER.

Brutal Attempt of a Couple of Colored Men to Murder a Negro Woman—Death from a Blow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—About 11 o'clock last night, Police Officer McKinney was notified that a row of some description had occurred in a room over the "So-ho Saloon," on East Washington street. The officer at once proceeded to the scene, but upon ascending the stairs discovered that the room in which the affair occurred was locked, and, after knocking and receiving no response, he procured assistance and forced the door. The light was turned partly down, and upon turning on a full blaze a terrible and ghastly sight met the eyes of the officer. The form of a woman was found lying on the floor in a pool of clotted blood which had run in little rivulets all over the floor for some distance, and had saturated her garments. A closer examination revealed the fact that a horrible wound had been inflicted on her head, both eyes having been cut and gashed until she was almost sightless, and the forehead crushed with some blunt instrument. From the nature of the wound it was apparent that repeated blows had been struck by the fiend in human form before the butchery had been accomplished. The disheveled appearance of her clothes indicated that a terrible struggle must have occurred, and this impression was ratified by the state of the furniture, which was thrown about in a promiscuous manner, and it was seen that the woman was not yet dead; and that she could articulate in a faint and feeble voice. In fact, the woman gave her name as Octavo Beally. She was conveyed to the Surgical Institute, where all possible aid was rendered. A close examination showed conclusively that the wound was of a more grave character than was at first suspected. Several large pieces of the skull were removed, disclosing the brain for several inches. The skull was also cracked from the nose to the back of the head, and a gouge with some instrument was also found on the back of her head. She was sensible only at intervals, and during one of these intervals said that a man by the name of Sam Green, who is employed about the jail in the capacity of hostler for the Sheriff, had committed the deed with a couple of flat-irons. She then relapsed into a state of insensibility, from which she shortly recovered and accused another colored individual, by the name of Keele, with complicity in the act. The victim of this foul attempt at murder is a large colored woman, who recently came from Chicago.

LATER.—The colored woman, Mrs. O. Beally, who was so horribly beaten in her room on East Washington street, last night, is still alive, but cannot recover. In her moments of consciousness she mentioned the name of Sam Green (colored), as being guilty of the outrage. He was last night arrested, but was released this morning. Subsequently, on some suspicious circumstances coming to light, he was rearrested, but released upon the strength of subsequent statements made by the woman. This morning a colored man named George Keele was arrested as the assassin. There are many suspicious circumstances surrounding the man. He admits having been in the room of the woman last night, and the condition of his boots and clothing, covered and bespattered with blood, confirms the suspicion. He has been fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 16.—A Dane, named Chris. Christian, a resident here for about a year, was struck on the head with a club, near midnight, and after that went to bed, and was found dead this morning. No clue is known to the murderer.

NEW YORK, July 16.—During a fist fight between Thomas Finn, the keeper of the Hackensack River bridge, yesterday afternoon, and Eugene Atno, the owner of a canal-boat, the latter was struck in the neck and killed.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The inquest in the case of Michael Kernan, stabbed by John McManus, resulted in a verdict against McManus, who was committed to the Tombs.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., July 16.—William Udderzook, arrested as the supposed murderer of the stranger in the western part of this county, admits being in company with his supposed victim, when last seen, but alleges that he hired the horse and wagon to take him to the railroad station at Parkersburg, but cannot give the name of any one there who saw him at that place. The Sheriff found by papers on the person of Udderzook that he had been engaged in robberies in Baltimore. The excitement in the neighborhood where the butchery took place, continues intense. The mass of evidence already accumulated, it is thought, is fully sufficient to establish Udderzook's guilt. Circumstances point to a brother-in-law named Rhodes, as an accomplice, and a warrant is out for his arrest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—George W. Garner this afternoon shot John Pieper in the arm, and also his son, Henry Pieper, in the back of the neck, inflicting a serious wound. Garner was the driver of one of Pieper's bread-wagons. An altercation had taken place between the parties in the bakery.

PORTLAND, Me., July 16.—The name of the man who shot Charles H. Merrill is John Cariin, a glazier by trade, recently from Chicago. Merrill will recover.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Policeman Thomas Miles shot fatally Citizen John McKinny through the head, because the prisoner stabbed an officer who was endeavoring to execute a warrant of arrest.

OMAHA, July 16.—Considerable excitement has prevailed here since the stabbing of Atwood, the brakeman, by gamblers, Sunday last, for exposing their game on a train. A meeting of railroad men, held yesterday at the Union Pacific shops, to consider the case, was attended by over four hundred men. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and draw up a programme to be followed, should necessity demand it. They threaten to make it hot for the gamblers and roughs who have infested this vicinity for months past. Twelve or fifteen of the fraternity have already left town. Atwood lies in a precarious condition.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of railroad men yesterday reported at an adjourned meeting that a Citizens' Committee had been organized for the purpose of assisting the authorities, and in case of the inability or neglect of such authorities, to themselves see that all good citizens are protected in life and property. It is the earnest wish that they may not be called to act, but if called, they will do it promptly; that whereas the city has been infested with robbers and gamblers whom the civil authorities have thus far failed to arrest, which facts are publicly known to the discredit of our fair city, we have bound ourselves for the purpose of self-protection, and do now give public warning that if some remedy be not speedily applied he will feel called upon to use summary means.

Atwood's condition is believed to be more unfavorable. In case of his death it is feared a vigilance committee will attempt the release of the prisoners Bull and McAffray, arrested for stabbing him. The Sheriff is preparing for any emergency.

Indianapolis Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—The subject of removing the Northwestern Christian University, which has been under the consideration of the Board of Trustees, is still unsettled. At a meeting to-day it was determined to leave the choice between Irvington, Brightwood, and Carter's Station to the Business Committee of the institution. Nearly $200,000 donations are offered by each place, with the chances in favor of Carter's Station.

Gov. Hendricks returned to-day from a tour of inspection through the State's Prison, south, at Jeffersonville. He reports the institution in a satisfactory condition.

An Excursion Party.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., July 16.—Gov. John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, Judge J. M. Kirkpatrick, Hon. T. J. Bigham, and a party of ladies and gentlemen, many of the latter well known in Pennsylvania political circles, arrived here this evening on a visit to Chautauqua Lake, being the guests of Col. William Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley, Oil Creek & Allegheny River, and Buffalo, Corey & Pittsburgh Railroads. They remain till Friday.

New Orleans Levee.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The City Council has granted the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company 600 feet of the levee front for seven years, between Girard and St. Joseph streets. One hundred feet adjoining, above the barges, is set aside for flat boats. This arrangement increases the space allotted to the upper river steamers, and gives the barges ample space where they cannot be interfered with.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.99	75	83	S. W., fresh.	.04	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.95	88	62	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.90	91	56	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.86	92	48	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.85	85	72	S. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.84	83	75	S. W., fresh.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 93.
Minimum thermometer, 66.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, July 16—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Buffalo	29.82	71	S., gentle.		Cloudy.
Cairo	29.98	79	S., gentle.		Clear.
Cheyenne	30.09	69	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Chicago	29.84	83	S. W., fresh.	.04	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.98	84	S., light.		Clear.
Cleveland	29.91	73	S. W., fresh.	.01	Clear.
Davenport	29.85	81	S. W., gentle.		Clear.
Denver	30.12	66	S., light.		Clear.
Detroit	29.87	70	W., gentle.		Clear.
Escanaba	29.69	72	E., fresh.	.87	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.84	84	S., fresh.		Clear.
LaCrosse	29.78	84	S. W., brisk.		Threaten'g.
Marquette	29.62	69	S. W., fresh.	.23	Threaten'g.
Milwaukee	29.81	83	S. W., fresh.	.61	Clear.
Omaha	29.72	82	S., brisk.		Threaten'g.
St. Paul	29.69	69	N. W., fresh.	.03	Heavy rain.
Toledo	29.88	71	S. W., fresh.	.67	Clear.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

FOND DU LAC, July 16.—The hottest day of the season—100 in the shade.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 16.—Weather excessively hot here to-day. The mercury stood at 97 at 3 p. m.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The weather has been excessively warm the past few days, the mercury ranging in the middle of the day from 95 to 100.

MILWAUKEE, July 16. — The thermometer marked 95 degrees in the shade to-day.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—On Thursday, for the Western Gulf States, falling barometer, increasing easterly winds, clouds, and rain. For the East Gulf, northeast winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain. For the South Atlantic States, easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains. For the Middle States, Ohio Valley, and Lower Lake region, southeast and south winds, lower temperature, increased cloudiness, and local rains, followed in the Ohio Valley by southwest and northeast winds for a short time, with local storms. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, continued southwest winds, veering to westerly, with lower temperature and partly cloudy and clearing weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 16, 1873.

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	28 ft. 10 in.		1 ft. 4 in.
Cincinnati	12 ft. 4 in.		6 in.
Davenport	9 ft. 7 in.		4 in.
Fort Benton	4 ft. 9 in.		
Keokuk	10 ft. 2 in.		
Leavenworth	9 ft. 3 in.		3 in.
Louisville	6 ft. 6 in.		4 in.
Memphis	23 ft. 9 in.	2 in.	
Nashville	4 ft. 0 in.		8 in.
*New Orleans	5 ft. 5 in.		
Omaha	10 ft. 8 in.		4 in.
Pittsburgh	5 ft. 9 in.	1 ft. 10 in.	
Shreveport	18 ft. 11 in.		7 in.
St. Louis	22 ft. 6 in.		1 in.
St. Paul	6 ft. 8 in.		2 in.
Vicksburg	29 ft. 10 in.		6 in.
Yankton	12 ft. 4 in.		

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

The Crops.

COLUMBUS, O., July 16.—The continued rainstorms are doing much damage to crops in neighboring counties which were spared by the storms of last week.

SANTA FE, July 16.—Advices from different portions of the Territory represent the crops entirely ruined by the continuous drought.

DUBUQUE, July 16.—In Delaware County the farmers have already commenced reaping their wheat, barley, and oat fields. The universal verdict is that the crops are better than even the most sanguine expected, considering the backward spring.

DES MOINES, July 16.—The wheat harvest has commenced in this section, and the crop is good. Harvest hands are scarce here and all over the State.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Dr. A. S. McDill, Congressman-elect for the Eighth Wisconsin District, to assume duties of which he has resigned the Superintendency of the State Hospital for Insane at Madison, of which he has been Superintendent five years, was on Tuesday evening surprised by the employes of the hospital, with the presentation of an elegant silver-service.

At Rockford, Iowa, yesterday, George Ransom, the Constable, while out riding was run away with and instantly killed by being thrown out upon the shafts, having his brains kicked out. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Methodists of Northwestern Iowa are preparing to establish a permanent camp-ground and summer retreat at Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo County, the most beautiful spot in the West.

Sunstroke.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—A number of street laborers were prostrated by sun-stroke here to-day, of which two proved fatal.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 16.—A man named James Page, a carpenter working at the Crescent Mills, in this city, died in a few minutes, to-day, from sunstroke.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Numerous cases of sunstroke have occurred here the past two days, several fatal. Large numbers of people are leaving the city for the various summer resorts.

Burglaries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 16.—The store of Dickinson & Trayser, at New London, Waupacca County, was entered on Monday night by a party of burglars, the safe taken into the street, blown open, and the contents appropriated. A number of revolvers were also taken from the store. The saloon of John Bardenstein was also entered, but, finding no money in the drawer, the robbers went to his house, where they got $130. The burglaries were undoubtedly committed by a band that has been doing a thriving business in this city and county of late.

Fire on an Ocean Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Dispatches from San Diego this morning, state that the Pacific Mail Steamer Montana, when 40 miles south of Acupulco, on the morning of the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock, took fire forward in the boat store. After an hour's hard fight, the crew and passengers succeeded in getting it under control. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

A Fatal Error.

LITTLE ROCK, July 16.—Jacob B. Jordan and Clayton Sutton were deer-driving in Ouachita County a few days ago, when the former and the horse upon which he was riding were shot and killed by Sutton, he taking Jordan's horse for a deer as he came through some bushes near him.

Oakes Ames' Estate.

BOSTON, July 16.—An inventory of the estate of the late Oakes Ames, filed in the Probate Office at Taunton, shows as follows: Real estate, $285,500; personal estate, $5,468,754. This does not include his interest in the works at North Easton, which is contingent, and cannot now be ascertained.

Murderers Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—John W. Maguire, aged 55, and Sarah, his wife, aged 57, who were charged with murdering John Ryan last October, and whose case has been continued several times in the Criminal Court, have now pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and been sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve and ten years, respectively.

A Considerate Father.

DES MOINES, July 16.—The father of Yard, who is in jail awaiting trial for the murder of Jones, arrived here yesterday, but failed to sign his bail-bond, remarking that he did not know but his son was as well in as out of jail.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, July 16.—Prof. Arthur Everett, Principal of our High School, died on Monday evening of typhoid fever, superinduced by overwork and nervous prostration. He graduated from the Michigan University, and was highly esteemed in this community.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue John B. Kenney died suddenly this morning at his residence.

NEW YORK, July 16.—William Sidney McCoun, a prominent lawyer of Queen's County, died suddenly at Glen Cove on Monday evening, while defending a case before a Justice.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Commodore William McGlendy, U. S. N., retired list, died this morning, aged 72.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 16.—Col. Simon Fair, a prominent lawyer, died to-day, aged 72.

WALL STREET.

The Produce Markets—The First Bale of New Cotton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The flour market to-day was dull and tame. Western shipping extra, $6.10@6.55. Wheat—Holders advanced their prices 1@2c on spring at the opening on account of limited arrivals and favorable advices from Liverpool, but buyers held off, and the market closed easier and fairly active. The demand is chiefly for export. Winter firm and in fair demand, chiefly for milling. Sales, 187,000 bu, including 32,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee, seller first half August, at $1.46, and 22,000 bu No. 1 Duluth, seller this month, at $1.52@1.52½. Receipts, 199,986 bu. Corn easier, and in fair demand for export at a concession. Sales 113,000 bu; receipts, 97,838 bu. Oats irregular; unsound heavy and quiet; good sweet firm and salable. Sales 68,000 bu; receipts, 26,500 bu.

THE FIRST BALE.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The first bale of cotton of this year's crop was sold yesterday at 36c per pound. The cotton was grown in Cameron County, Tex.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Election of Erie Railroad Officers—Other Intelligence.

NEW YORK, July 16.—At a meeting of the Erie Railroad Directors to-day, the following officers were elected: P. H. Watson, President; George H. Blanchard, Second Vice-President; James C. Clark, Third Vice-President; A. R. McDonough, Secretary; Executive Committee, S. L. M. Barlow, W. B. Duncan, Edwin D. Morgan, and Frederick Schuchardt; Finance Committee, Samuel D. Babcock, Adrian Iselin, H. B. Baltzer, and George H. Brown. On motion of President Watson, the office of First Vice-President was left vacant for the present.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 16.—J. F. Joy, the great railroad king, spent to-day in Fond du Lac. At a meeting of the Directors of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway, held this forenoon, J. A. Bently resigned the Presidency of the road, and Joy was elected to that position. Brandon Mozley, an efficient man, was reappointed Superintendent. President Joy goes to Grand Rapids, Wis., to look over the field, with a view to the extension of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Road to that city.

THE INDIANS.

Capture of Two More, and the Last, of Capt. Jack's Band.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Fort Klamath, July 11, via Ashland, Oregon, July 16.—Millers Charley and Jack's father-in-law, who surrendered on the 3d, were sent for by Capt. Hasbrouck to-day.

Intelligence was received here yesterday from Yainox that Long Jim and his father had been captured by Charles Riddle, an Indian of that place, and that they would be brought here to-day under charge of the old chief, Schonchin, the brother of Schonchin, who is now confined with Capt. Jack. When these Indians arrive, all the Modocs belonging to Capt. Jack's band will have been captured.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Arrived: Steamships Frisia from Hamburg, Rotterdam from Rotterdam, and City of Montreal and Algerine from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Arrived out: The steamship Donau, from New York.

The Railroad-Question in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

From the Pittsburgh Telegraph, July 14.

The Constitutional Convention is struggling with the article on Railroads, and has materially amended it since it was adopted in Committee of the Whole. On Friday there was a protracted discussion over the section prohibiting railroads engaging in the business of mining and manufacturing articles for transportation over their lines. After voting down a number of amendments the section passed second reading as it came from the Committee. It not only prohibits railroad corporations from engaging in mining or manufacturing for transportation over their own lines, but prohibits them from engaging in any other business than that of common carriers, or holding or acquiring lands except such as may be necessary for their business. This was adopted by 58 to 38. A new section was also adopted, prohibiting the officers, agents, or employes of railroad companies from being engaged or interested in the transportation of passengers or freight over roads owned, controlled, or leased by the company with which they are connected. This is aimed at the abuses of the fast-freight line system—the wheels within wheels of so many railroad corporations. It was adopted by 60 to 20. The section prohibiting discrimination in charges against the people of this State, requiring that no higher charge shall be made for a short distance than a long one, and prohibiting special rates and drawbacks, was debated at length, and has not yet been finally disposed of. The railroad people are very anxious to have this section modified. Mr. John Price Wetherill, of Philadelphia, in support of his motion to strike out, gave their view of the question as follows:

"He said that under the present through rates of 40 cents per 100 pounds the section would make freights from Harrisburg to Philadelphia 4 cents, and from Philadelphia to Lancaster 3 cents per 100 pounds, which would be simply ruinous to the company so charging. Again, under the provision for extra charges for distances of 50 miles, while the rate from Philadelphia to Lancaster would be 3 cents per 100 pounds, it would be 25 cents per 100 pounds for freight 10 miles this side of Lancaster, or whatever just and liberal rate the railroad might charge. The unreasonableness of the sections would be at once apparent in its apparent discrimination against the interests of localities. The popular dissatisfaction occasioned by a similar law in Illinois, where the railroads in the interior had been compelled to increase their local rates so largely that trade in many instances had been absolutely driven from the State for the benefit of the competing lines of other States; the consequent enhancement of the value of land on the Eastern line of Illinois, and its rapid depreciation in the central section—had awakened the farmers there to their danger, and they were demanding the repeal of the law. The City of Chicago had thus been injured, the speaker was informed, to the extent of ten or twelve cars of grain per day. The speaker proceeded to show that, in its applicability to through and local rates, the rule of the section would be alike disastrous to public interests."

Several delegates in their speeches made attacks on the Pennsylvania Railroad for its unjust discrimination against citizens along its line, by charging higher rates for a shorter than a long distance; thus, the tariff for soda ash from Philadelphia to Bellefonte was in excess of the rate to Pittsburgh, and the freight on a car of wheat from Chicago to Huntingdon was $40 or $50 greater than to Philadelphia. Ex-Gov. Curtin defended the railroad company, and claimed the section, if passed, would have no effect, inasmuch as by their charter that company had the right to charge 3 cents per ton per mile, and they had never come up to their maximum. He held that these local discriminations were regulated by the laws of trade, and that these laws could not be perverted or interfered with by constitutional and legislative enactments without detriment to the public at large. With reference to lower rates for citizens of other States, made necessary by our competition with rival lines for the Western traffic, he could not understand why our own people should complain because their beef and their bread were thus secured to them at cheap rates.

Mr. Wetherill's motion to strike out the restriction on freight charges was rejected by 38 to 48, but the question was brought up in another shape, and is not yet disposed of.

MARRIAGES.

McDONALD—ARNETT—In this city, on the 15th inst., at 289 West Randolph-st., by Prof. Swing, Mr. Aleck J. McDonald and Miss Emma Arnett, of this city.

DEATHS.

THACHER—In Portland, Me., on July 16, Mrs. Jane Thacher, widow of the late S. P. S. Thacher, of Saco, Me., aged 74 years.

JUDKINS—On July 14, of enteritis, Frank, only son of Joseph R. and Della D. Judkins, aged 1 year and 11 months.

ROSSMAN—The funeral of John V. R. Rossman will be at his late residence on Friday, at 10 o'clock a. m., thence to Graceland Cemetery by carriages. Friends are invited without further notice.

NETHERCOT—In this city, July 16, Author John Nethercot, infant son of William and Eliza M. Nethercot, aged 5 months.

Funeral from No. 489 West Van Buren-st., to-day (17th) at 3 o'clock a. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

COTTAGE HOUSE,
914 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Near Twenty-fifth-st.,
AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, July 19, at 10 o'clock. Sale will take place on the ground. Cottage has six rooms, high ceilings, nearly new, and in good repair. Terms cash at time of sale. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Turn Out, Turn Out
FOR THE GREAT
Real Estate Sale.

It will be the last and only chance in this locality. H. E. PICKET, owner, has ordered a

BRILLIANT AUCTION SALE

Of the remainder of his choice property, consisting of

71 SPLENDID LOTS
ON
Saturday, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
ON THE GROUND.

Better lots are not to be had in Chicago. Let the occasion be a GRAND and MEMORABLE ONE. A new and magnificent canvas pavilion, not to be surpassed on the Continent, and used only by Elison & Foster, will be erected on the ground for the accommodation of those attending the sale.

These choice lots are fronting on Division, Hoyne, Chrystal, and Bryson-sts., handsomely situated on elevated ground, between Wicker and Humboldt Parks, and among the choicest residence property in the city, only 1-4 mile from the terminus of the Milwaukee-av. cars and omnibus line.

Terms of Sale—1-4 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished each purchaser. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot.

Free Busses will start from the corner of State and Randolph-sts. at 2 o'clock, and from Division-st. and Milwaukee-av. at 2:30 o'clock, to convey intending purchasers to the ground.

This will be a bona fide sale, and every lot will positively be sold. For plats or information apply to H. E. PICKET, 82 Washington-st., or to ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Sale of Dry Goods,

On THURSDAY, July 17, at 9½ o'clock, at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WEST SIDE
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

On Saturday, July 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
AT 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,
A large and fine assortment of
Household Furniture
Carpets, Pianos, and other Merchandise.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RESIDENCE LOTS
AT OAKWOOD,
(HYDE PARK TOWNSHIP),

Fronting on Kankakee, Vincennes, McChesney, Charles, Farwell, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs.,

TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, at 2 1-2 o'clock,
At Butters & Co.'s Salesroom,
Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

These Lots are desirably located at a point where great improvements have been and are now being made, but a short distance from the Depots on the Illinois Central, Chicago & Rock Island, and Michigan Southern Railroads, on which are twenty daily Dummy Trains.

Terms of the Sale: $50 on each Lot on day of sale; $50 ninety days from sale; balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

For other particulars see JACOB WEIL & CO., corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Regular South Side Saturday's Sale of Household Furniture,
AT AUCTION.

At 9 o'clock, 10 Crates W. G. Crockery (English), 25 Casks of Flint Glassware.
At 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carpets, Cutlery and Plated Ware of every description, 10,000 Prime Cigars.
At 12 o'clock, Open and Top Buggies, Double and Single Harnesses.
On SATURDAY, July 19, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE OF
Valuable City Real Estate,
At Public Auction, for Cash,
On Thursday, July 17, at 10 a. m.,
At entrance to Republic Life Building, on LaSalle-st., near Madison.

The property to be sold is assets of Henry Hoeber, bankrupt, and consists of 67 feet front on West Polk-st., near the bridge, with 2-story and basement brick building (No. 21 West Polk-st.). This property is centrally located, in a growing quarter, and the sale affords an unusual chance for a great bargain.

Also, the double 2-story frame building, with ground, known as Nos. 51 and 53 Meagher-st. This building is near Canal-st., at Sixteenth-st. crossing, containing a large number of rooms, is well built and in good repair, and, being near depot, is well adapted for a boarding-house or hotel.

All the above property will be sold by order of Court in Bankruptcy, FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL INCUMBRANCES. TITLE IS PERFECT.

Purchasers will make deposit at sale, and pay balance after examination of abstracts.

Full particulars given on application to
ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee,
[illegible] LaSalle-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
Great Closing Two Days Sale of
Household Goods, &c.,

FRIDAY MORNING, July 18, and SATURDAY, July 19, at 9½ o'clock, at 31 and 33 South Canal-st. An immense stock of Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Lace Curtains, Quilts, &c., which must be sold to close consignments and make room for goods coming in. The attention of housekeepers is particularly called to this, our largest sale of the season.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

The Tools, Patterns, and Fixtures, including Boilers, three Engines, and a lot of Shafting, Hangers, and Pulleys, of the old and well-known City Foundry and Machine Shop of Peoria, will be sold at Auction on the premises. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m., on WEDNESDAY, July 23.

Peoria, July 14, 1873.

FOUND.

FOUND—CORNER THIRTIETH AND BURNSIDE sts., a horse and buggy. The owner can have same by proving property and paying charges by calling at [illegible] Burnside-st.